ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,188—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November. SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Felmer	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 9th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 6th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,580 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

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PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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NEW & IMPROVED FITTINGS.

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THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
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RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

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JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
DOUBLE BRIMS,
BEST
FINISH.

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NAVY BANDS.

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HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N. C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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500
PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.
Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.
NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP TO-DATE.
PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH
For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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CHOLERA.
No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. **"FERRINTOSH"** Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome. Possesses delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 27.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
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AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

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ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
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ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
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FOR OCTOBER, 1894.
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
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ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS,
CONCERT
IN AID OF THE PIANO FUND,
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, at 9 P. M.

Pianoforte Duett ..... Duett in D ..... A. Diabelli.
Miss WALTON and Mr. H. F. GOOD.
Song ..... Jerusalem ..... Parker.
Mr. A. PELL.
Song ..... La Danza ..... Tartaglione.
Mrs. FLYNN.
Violin Solo ..... (a) } Melody in F ..... Rubinstein.
(b) } Ungarische Tanze ..... F. Hermann.
Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER.
(Pianoforte Accompaniment by Miss WALTON.)
Song ..... For all Eternity ..... Mascheroni.
Miss WALLER.
Violin Obligato—Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER.
Song ..... Banks of Allan Water ...(Scotch).
Mr. H. O. COATES.
Song ..... Margerita ..... F. N. Lohr.
Mrs. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

PART II.

Piano Solo ..... { "Leider Ohne Worte" No. 18, Duetto, No. 31 Presto. } Mendelssohn.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
Song ..... Woman's Way ..... Roeckel.
Mrs. FLYNN.
Song ..... The Requital ..... Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
Concerto ..... Bach's "Meditation" ..... Ch. Gounod.
Piano—Miss WALTON
Organ—Mr. H. F. GOOD.
Violins—Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER and Mr. H. LAMOUREY.
Song ..... When the flowing tide comes in ..... Millard.
Mrs. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.
Song ..... The King's Minstrel ..... Pinsuti.
Mr. A. PELL.
Song ..... The Last Milestone ..... Pontet.
Miss WALLER.
Admission One Rupee by Ticket or at the Doors.
No Reserved Seats.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The abovenamed Society will give
A CONCERT
ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE
TOWN HALL,
At 9-15 P.M.
About Ninety Performers.
By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Li. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

PART I.

1 Trio for Piano, Violin, and Viola in G ..... Niels Gade.
Miss SCHMUCK, Surg.-Lt.-Col. BARKER, and HERR SCHMUCK.
Piano Solo ..... Ballade ..... Raff.
Mr. T. HAMILTON.
3 Clarionet Solo ..... "Concertino" ..... Weber.
HERR STELLA.
Accompanied by Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4 Violin Duet ..... "Petites Symphonies" ..... Dancla.
Miss PEDRAZA and Mrs. COLLIE.
Accompanied by Miss L. PEDRAZA.
Cantata ..... "Feast of Adonis" ..... Jensen.
For Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra.
Soprano Solo ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.
Trio ..... Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

PART II.

1 Sacred Cantata ..... "Song of Miriam" ..... Schubert.
Soprano Solo, Chorus and Orchestra.
"Miriam" ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.
2 Unaccompanied Vocal Quartett ..... "God is a Spirit" Sterndale Bennett.
(From the Oratorio, "Woman of Samaria")
Miss E. DUMAYNE, Mrs. MACBETH, Lt.-Col. MARTIN, and Mr. PELL.
3 Chorus ..... Hallelujah ..... Beethoven.
(From the Oratorio, "Mount of Olives.")

The following form the Orchestra :—

VIOLINS.		VIOLAS.		CELLOS.
Mr. Wilson	Herr Stella	Herr Schmuck	Mr Mull	
Mrs. Collie	Miss Pedraza	Mr. Vernon Bayley	Pte Monaghan	
Miss Kirkham,	Miss F. Kirkham.	Sergt. Quant	BASS.	
Corpl. Powell		Corpl Bee	Pte Dungworth	
FLUTES.	CLARINETS.		HORNS.	
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox		Pte Goodfellow	
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake		Lce Corpl Brown.	
TYMPANI.		PIANO.		
Pte McIntier.		Miss Flower,		

Hony Conductor : Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Accompanist : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.
PLAN of Seats can be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter-General's Department, a few COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the Official year 1893-94.
PRICE per Copy, Rs. 3-14-0.
N. R. OLIVER,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.
Bombay, October, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to Two p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1894, for the Supply of Three Thousand CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Two, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th October, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will and Codicil annexed) of the Property and Credits of THUCKER PURSHOTAM HARIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
GOPAL DAYAL and SHA PURSHOTAM DAYAL, on behalf of HUNSRAJ PURSHOTUM, a Minor ..... Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will and Codicil annexed).
Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the First Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
K. J. MODY,
The 1st Day of October, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of DEWKABAI, Widow of JOSHI BAGHA LILADHAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
HIRJI KHATAOO, one of the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 27th Day of September, 1894.
Messrs. MOOLJEE & RAGHOWJEE.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FLOOR CLOTH.
PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.
WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.
LYON'S OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY
Consisting of the following Well-known Artistes direct from Australia :—

Mr. George Dean	Miss Jessie Leon
Mr. Gus Lloyd	Miss Florence Cameron
Mr. Harry Dent	Miss Dolly Cameron
Mr. J. Barrington	Miss Bertha Hunter
Mr. H. P. Lyons	Miss Martha Gwynne
And	And
Mr. Percy Clifton.	Miss Annie Lyons.

Also special engagement of the Favorite Young Vocalists and Actresses,
Miss CYNTHIA and DOT CAREY.
The whole of the above Talented Performers will appear in the Initial Bill, Comprising the New and Popular Burlesque,
"FAUST UP TO DATE."
With all the Original Music, Songs, Duets, Medleys, Skirt and Grotesque Dances.
Everything bright and new, and up to date.
Elegant and Costly Costumes,
New and Appropriate Scenery,
Brilliant Lime Light effects.
The Management have much pleasure in stating that the members of this Company have been individually selected for their peculiar fitness for this class of Entertainment. Each member is an acknowledged artiste of repute and Metropolitan standing.
Entire Change of Programme each Evening!!
Box Plan can be seen, and Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Second Seats	Rs. 2
Back Seats	Re. 1

The Usual Reduction to the Military.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. Percy Clifton.
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harry Dent.
And
Business Manager ..... Mr. H. P. Lyons.
N.B.—Doors Open at 8. Overture 9 p.m., sharp.

UNDER THE "AUSPICES OF THE E. AND A.-I. ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,"
A Christy and Variety Entertainment will be given in Aid of a Charitable Institution,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, At 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
MINSTRELSY.

Bones. Mr. H. Peters.	Interlocutor. Mr. A. Wickham.	Tambo. Mr. W. Mayers.
1 Opening Chorus	Tit-Bits	Company.
2 Song	Kiss me and whisper Good Night.	Mr. A. Wickham.
3 Jubilee Song	Ise Gwine to weep no More	Mr. H. Peters.
4 Song	When Nelly was racking the Hay ...	Mrs. Butterfield.
5 Humorette	Oh' she was so Bright and Fair	Mr. W. Mayers.
6 Ballad	Chiming Bells	Mr W. Willows.
7 Song	Pte Tommy Atkins ...	Miss Benniston.
8 Ludicrette	Rumpty-Tumpty	Mr. H. Peters.
9 Song	Will my Darling come again ?	Mr. S. Pearcey.
10 Comic Refrain ...	Walking the Floor with the Baby	Mr. W. Mayers.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FUNNIEST SKETCH OF ALL,
RUM SPIRITS.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.

1 Banjo Duet		Messrs. Blodwell and Wild.
2 Comic Song	Ricketty-Racketty Crew ...	Mr. Quinney.
3 Song	Whisper and I shall hear	Mrs. Butterfield.
4 Character Song.	The Verdict was	Mr. Peters.
5 Violin Solo		Mr. Schneider.
6 Song	Mona	Mr. Willows.
7 Comic Song	If I could only catch him	Mr. W. H. Mayers.
8 Character Song.	Tyrolese Maid	Miss Benniston.
9 Ballad	My lodging is in the Cellar here	Mr. Wickham.
10 Comic Song	Marquis of Cumberwell Green	Mr. S. Pearcey.
11 Ballad	Sissie	Mrs. Speldewinde.
12 Coster Song	E' dunno where E' are..	Mr. Quinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Prices of Admission—

Reserved Seats (Limited number; early application is solicited)	Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats	Re. 1.

Tickets may be held at—
Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
" NORMAN & Co.,
Mr. A. C. SCHNEIDER,
" W. GEORGE.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. ROSE & Co.

FROM MONDAY, 1st October, the Name of the Undersigned's Firm has been CHANGED to that of PHULCHAND LUCHMINARAYEN. All Business, Written Contracts, &c., of the Firm will be conducted without Change. The impressed Seal of the Firm bearing the Name of SHEODIAL LUCHMINARAYEN will be continued in Use in all the present Firm's Contracts.
PHULCHAND LUCHMINARAYEN,
Formerly SHEODIAL LUCHMINARAYEN.
Bombay, Kalbadevie Road, October 4th, 1894.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.
BEING a COURSE of SIX LECTURES on the "Life and Thought of the United States of America," to be DELIVERED, at the FRAMJI COWASJI HALL, by Mr. B. B. NAGARKAR, who has just returned to Bombay from his extensive Sojourn in England and the United States. The Course begins on Saturday Evening, the 6th instant, and will be continued on the following Wednesdays and Saturdays of this month. The Dates and the Topics are as under :—
SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 5-30 P.M.
1.—Physical Basis of the New World.
WEDNESDAY, 10TH, 6 P.M.
2.—Social and Domestic Life in America.
SATURDAY, 13TH, 5-30 P.M.
3.—Novel Movements and Experiments in Religious and Social Life.
WEDNESDAY, 17TH, 6 P.M.
4.—Political Ideals of the American Commonwealth.
SATURDAY, 20TH, 5-30 P.M.
5.—Dangers of American Society.
WEDNESDAY, 24TH, 6 P.M.
6.—The Position of Women in America.
ADMISSION BY TICKETS.

For the Course—	Rs. a.
Reserved Seats	1 8
Ordinary "	1 0
Single Admission	0 4

Tickets can be had from RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Kalbadevie, Road; D. LAKHMIDAS and Co. (late Karani & Co.), Parsi Bazaar, Fort; also at the FRAMJI COWASJI HALL, on SATURDAY, 6th instant, after 4 P.M.

WANTED.
WANTED,
THE undermentioned HANDS for the Bhopal Ginning Factory and Press. Applications invited, stating Terms and Salary expected,
I.—One Gin Engine Driver, for 6 months, from 1st December.
II.—One Driver and Fitter for Press Engine, for the above period.
III.—Three Gin Fitters, one from the 15th November for 7 months; One from 15th December for 5 months; and One for four months from 15th January.
Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms and Wages expected, should be sent to us not later than the 31st October, 1894.
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories, Bhopal.
Bhopal, 27th September 1894.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, windproof lamp, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The above is now on view.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant., at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, a mahogany min ature slate billiard table, with balls, &c., musical box, ebonized cottage pianoforte speaking Zanzibar parrot, etc., the property of Captain A. MCALLISTER.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods—
2 bales, each 24 pieces, 24 inches, 56 yards, 21lbs., bleached canvas.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room, dining, pier, dressing, and washhand tables, sofas, sideboard, bedstead, almyra, clothes press, chest of drawers, arm and without arm chairs, &c.
On account of the concerned—
1 box of home soda machine.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. HUGH WILLIAMS, consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, tools, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong and light victoria,
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors—
About 2,00,000 Mangalore roofing tiles, French pattern, in lots of 5,000 each, used by the Government, Railways, Mills, Factories, Private Bungalows, &c.
Delivery at Worlee. Samples can be seen at the Auction Rooms.
On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Parel Road, next to Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, handsome Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, firstrate large size coal cooking stove, etc., the property of the late J. T. MARSHALL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 5, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
12 new ice-cream machines with tubs.
6 fountains.
Also the property of the late Mr. R. St. J. Walley, consisting of wearing apparel, cupboards, chest of drawers, chairs, spoons and forks, cutlery, cooking utensils, &c.
1 first-rate ebonized iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 English-made fire proof safe on stand.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong chesnut waler, aged, about 15 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, and on his account and at his risk, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Husein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said first mortgagee of the other part.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that pieces or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane (on the eastern side thereof), and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118, 2119, new Nos. 1 a-9223, old Survey No. 812, and new Survey No. 3-5506, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ossman Jooma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No 7A and ward No 2065 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balubhoy Valliam, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture, specially made to order by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, cabinets, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.
On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Palli Road, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glasware, fancy glass table ornaments, a firstrate solid mahogany cottage piano, by Harold and Co, with glass insulators, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets &c. the property of Dr P G Paul, Retired Civil Surgeon to Burma Commission.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 5, 1894.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
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"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD
(Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)
ON account of the FALL in EXCHANGE on and from This date, until further notice, the PRICES quoted in the Society's Indian PRICE LISTS, dated 15th June, and the Circulars of September and October, 1894, will be CHARGED NETT.
For the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.
TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.
The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.
For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

NOTICE.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of London, and are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates,
KERR, TURRUCK & Co.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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BANKS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent, per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.
AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.
NATIVE INDUSTRIES
Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day (Friday) afternoon from 4-30.

BANDORA LITERARY SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m., in the class rooms of St. Stanislaus Institution. Mr. Braz Gousalves will read a paper on "Truth and Error."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A football match was played on the Cooperage last evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. A large number of spectators witnessed the game which, after several interesting incidents, resulted in favour of the Gymkhana by five goals to love.

CONCERT.—This evening a concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, and in view of the high class character of the music, of which the programme given in our advertisement columns consists, should draw a large audience. The performers are most of them well known in local musical circles, and may be relied upon to do justice to the pieces, which they have promised to render.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—A social gathering of the members of this club will be held at the rooms of the Ripon Club, this evening, at 9 p.m. The programme for the occasion includes vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and a comedy "Delicate Ground or Paris in 1793," by members of the club, assisted by Mr. W. G. Carey and Miss Cynthia E. Carey. A large number of ladies have been invited to the entertainment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	The Colonel	Bucalossi
Morceau	The Pilgrims Song	Batiste
Fantasia	Hibernian Songs	Kappey
Polka	Par Force	Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

March	Under the Double-Eagle	Wagner
Finale	Stradella	Flotow
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Barn Dance	Up there	Lath
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF USING A FALSE PROPERTY MARK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Hormusji L. Batliwalla, maker and proprietor of Batliwalla's arnica mixture, charged H. A. Rose and Co., of Two Tanks, with using a false property mark and selling goods bearing a false property mark, and also under Sections 4 and 6 of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. Batliwalla, and Mr. Fardunji Pestanji J. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. DeSouza, represented H. A. Rose and Co. After the complainant had been examined the Magistrate adjourned the case.

JAMNADAS JIWANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month ending 30th September, 1894, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,230, among them the number of new admissions was 1,032 classified as stated below:—

Castes,	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoo	333	185	379	897
Mussalman	41	25	54	120
Parsee	3	..	12	15
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	377	210	445	1,032

The average daily attendance was 141.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

ABOUT a fortnight ago, a young woman, named Munchee, aged about fifteen years, the wife of one Ruttonji Shivram, who is said to be two years younger, residing at Mowar, a village near Marolee Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and about three miles from Nowsaree, in Baroda territory, was reported missing from her house at that village. The disappearance of the woman being brought to the knowledge of Mr. Baboo Rao Jadow, the Superintendent of Police, Nowsaree District, inquiries were immediately set on foot, and Mr. Framji B. Moolla, the head constable, and Mr. Shrikrishna Bhowan, the first-class chief constable of Nowsaree, in course of their investigation learnt that Munchee had been taken forcibly, as is alleged, to Bombay, by some persons, and that she was an inmate of the J. J. Hospital under treatment, as she had been suffering from some abdominal disease. Acting upon this clue, both of the constables named arrived in Bombay about three days ago, and found the woman lying in the J. J. Hospital in a dangerous state. Yesterday morning both the constables, together with Inspector Grey, of the Bombay Police, proceeded to Mazagon Police Court, and asked Mr. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to go to the J. J. Hospital, and record the dying declaration of the woman. Mr. Wilkin went to the Hospital, and took down the following statement from the woman's lips:—I am the wife of Ruttonji Shivram and reside in Mowar, near Nowsaree, in Baroda territory. About a month and-a-half ago I started from Mowar, and came to Nowsaree. One Ghelabhay accompanied me from Mowar to Nowsaree and got out of the train there. Three other persons accompanied me from Mowar, viz., one Daya, one Dukshnee, whose name I do not know, and another man whose name also I do not know. I did not get out of the train at Nowsaree. I was unwilling to go to Bombay, but Ghellabhoy struck me and prevented me from getting out of the train at Nowsaree. My brother-in-law Ruttonji Nagar informed me that those three men were taking me to Bombay for the purpose of treating me for some disease. Ruttonji Nagar had told me this at his house, where I was staying at Mowar. He did not accompany me. He said I was to be taken to Bombay by these men to be treated for a disease caused by some sweetmeats having been given to me by Ruttonji himself about a month before. Having described an operation performed upon her at Mowar by her sister Gunga, the woman continued: About two months ago, that is, about fifteen days before I came to Bombay, I had on my person a pair of silver anklets, four gold bangles, a gold neck ornament, called dance, two gold armlets, and one pair of silver kuddas mounted with gold, aggregating in value about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. They are at present with one Bhana Patell. I gave them to him, because there was no other person I could trust. Bhana Patell is the patell of my caste. In case of my death, I wish these ornaments to be handed over to my husband. I gave them to Bhana Patell, because I did not wish to bring them with me to Bombay. My mother-in-law, Annee, Govindji Shankerji, my father-in-law's cousin, Gopalji Narayenji, my father-in-law's brother, are all now present, while I make this deposition, and I identify them. They are none of them the persons who brought me to Bombay. The third man who accompanied me to Bombay, and whose name I do not know, had pantaloons, a coat, and a small skull-cap with stripes on. Bhana Patell is called mama (uncle) by me, but is not related to me.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

THE R. I. M. steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Holland, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with the following details:—Ten officers, one lady, 372 men, rank and file, four women, six children, two native officers, twe men, and thirteen followers. The following is the list of officers:—Captain C. E. H. Cooch, 2nd Border Regiment; Surgeon-Captain R. J. Geddes, A. M. S.; Captain and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Ordnance Department; Lieutenant A. Wilson, 2nd Lancers; Veterinary Lieutenant W. A. McDougall, A. V. D.; Lieutenant A. H. Pigot, 2nd Borderers; and 2nd-Lieutenant W. D. Villiers Stuart, Unattached List.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain H. S. Black, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the following passengers.—Lieut. H. M. Barnes, R. A., Lieut. H. Hudson, 2nd R. Sussex Regt., Lieut H. J. Kreyer, 2nd Wilts. Regt., 1 warrant officer, 20 men rank and file, 3 women, and 3 children.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Slave infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati, in further cross-examination by Mr. Scott, said: The Hongkong letter was written by my brother Nowrojee. Information regarding the Bokhara being overdue was given us by the marwaree seths as well as by brokers. I cannot say who told us first about it. We sent goods to China by the Bermuda, in October, 1892. No goods of our own or of our constituents were shipped by us by the Ganges to Hongkong. I wrote by the Ganges to Shanghai and also shipped goods. (Witness was here cross-examined in relation to several letters sent by the Bombay firm to China and *vice-versa*.) My brother Nowrojee may have sent a printed copy of the policy to China. I do not know what policy he sent. I wrote this reference to the policy on information given me by Nowrojee. (Witness was cross-examined as to certain telegrams sent by the Bombay firm to China, and *vice-versa*.)

To Mr. Lang: My brother Nowrojee attended to the Hongkong business and knows more about it than I do. As to the consignment of opium to China by the Ganges, I had not the constituents' letter-book when I was cross-examined by Mr. Scott. I now have here the constituents' letter-book, and I see that 9½ chests of opium were sent by our firm to China by the Ganges. There are several letters regarding the shipment of opium to China by the Ganges.

Mr. Nowrojee Sorabjee Talati, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am a brother of the first plaintiff, and am an assistant in the plaintiffs' firm. I generally attend to the Hongkong business. I remember receipt of the telegram of the 14th October regarding the Bokhara. I was present when instructions were given to Reporter to insure. Reporter was first shown the telegram and was told to effect insurance, Rs. 50,000 on tea, and Rs. 45,000 on silk. I first heard of the telegram the same day at 4 p.m., and Reporter went out five or ten minutes later. I was not in the office when Reporter returned. On the 15th I was in the office when Reporter said that the offices to which he had gone refused to insure the preceding day. He said he had to go again to one of the offices, and he left about 10-15 a. m. I did not see him again that day. On the 15th October I wrote this letter (produced). I say in the letter that in the marwaree bazaar no one would insure the goods. I got this information from my partner Hazarimull. I had heard from a broker that the P. and O. office here had got no definite information, and I wrote so in the letter. I also wrote the insurance had been done on information given me by my brother Ruttonjee. My brother wrote particulars of the insurance to Shanghai on that day. I had seen that letter. I sent to Hongkong these two printed policies of insurance. Volkart's policies had not come that day. I put date the 15th on them because they were stamped that day. I recollect the telegram of the 15th. Before it was received, insurances had been effected on the goods. There is reference made to the 9½ chests of opium by the Ganges in our letter of the 2nd November.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott.—I managed this suit on behalf of the plaintiffs, and the affidavits of documents were prepared at my instructions. The replies to the interrogatories to the Bombay plaintiffs were also prepared at my instructions. I don't know about the replies to the Hongkong interrogatories. (Is asked to look at a document.) My solicitors may have sent the draft affidavit to Hongkong. I did not know of it. I was the only agent of plaintiffs in Bombay to conduct the suit. Until Maneckjee's affidavit of documents was received in Bombay, I did not know that the pencil memo. had been forwarded to Hongkong. I had my attention called to this matter as early as October, 1893. I used to write private letters to Hongkong. Sometimes I did so in pencil, enclosing them in the letters addressed to the firm.

Were you anxious in the office when you got the telegram of the 14th?—No.

Were the Hongkong people anxious?—I believe so.

What did Reporter tell you when he said the offices had declined the insurance?—He said some offices have no orders to accept the insurance, and that some offices declined because it was overdue insurance.

Did he say he had yet hopes of effecting the insurance?—Yes.

With which office?—Lidbetter's.

Mr. Lang did not re-examine the witness.

Mr. John Brandenburgh, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was manager of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. They were agents of the Yangtse Insurance Company, the head office of which was in Shanghai. (Witness gave the rates of insurance charged by his company.) He knew Reporter for many years, as he came to effect insurances on behalf of the plaintiffs. Reporter offered witness a risk on the Bokhara, on Friday, the 14th October, on silk and tea from Shanghai to Bombay. Witness asked Reporter when the steamer left Shanghai, and he said on the 8th or 9th. Witness did not take the risk, because he was forbidden from accepting risk on overdue steamers. Witness heard on Monday, the 17th, that the Bokhara was overdue. The P. and O. are considered the best vessels in Bombay. If witness was told that a steamer was overdue, he, as an underwriter, would not require to be told what the state of the weather had been. Witness knew that it was the typhoon season; and he did not require to be told about the weather.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott. Witness said he had never been to China. He did not know the rates charged in Bombay on overdue steamers.

Trecum Raghunathjee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was insurance broker, and remembered receiving instructions from the late Mr. Sassoon, on the 17th October, to effect insurance on the Bokhara. Witness went to Wallace and Company's office, and there saw Sunder. Witness asked Sunder if he would accept risk on the Bokhara. Sunder agreed to do so, and witness went to ask Mr. Sassoon about it. His master had told him that the Bokhara had sailed seven or eight days before, and had not arrived at Hongkong. Witness again went to Sunder and told him all that Mr. Sassoon had told him. Sunder declined to accept the risk. Witness did not remember the time when the conversation took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott.—Mr. Sassoon at first told him to enquire if insurance on the Bokhara could be effected. Witness went alone. He did not remember if Thackersey Goculdas was with him at the time. He did not remember if he went to any other insurance offices before he went to Sunder. He had often gone to witness' to offer insurance.

Jamsetjee Dorabjee Chinoy, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was an insurance broker and remembered hearing of the loss of the Bokhara on Tuesday on reading in the newspapers. Witness heard a slight rumour on Saturday that the Bokhara was overdue. On Monday there was much talk about it. Witness heard Mr. Wright and Sunder making enquiries about the Bokhara on Monday, the 17th, between 12 and 1 p.m. The enquiry was addressed to Jivandas who answered in the negative.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott witness said he had not spoken to any one about Mr. Wright making the enquiry regarding the Bokhara. He had a talk with Talati on the subject. He volunteered the information to Talati that he had heard Mr. Wright making enquiries about the Bokhara. Witness did brokerage for Talati. He could not remember if he spoke to many people on Monday and Tuesday about the Bokhara. It was his custom to give information to his customers.

Virjee Jivandass said he was a partner in the firm of Chattoorbhooj Harridass, brokers, and was in the habit of going to the office of Cursetjee Bomonjee to enquire about the price of twist. He first heard about the Bokhara on the 13th October in the office of Cursetjee Bomonjee. He informed Jivandas Moolji of the telegram that had been received, also Thackersey and Dharamsi, who are guarantee brokers of the Bombay Company, Limited. Witness also informed many other brokers on the 13th October.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott witness affirmed he simply said the mail steamer had not arrived at Hongkong; he did not mention the name of the Bokhara. Jivandas and Dharamsi are dead. He did not know Thackersey was not a partner of theirs. Witness saw Talati two or three days afterwards and told him of what he had heard and known regarding the Bokhara. Witness also said to Talati that he had spoken to Jivandas Mooljee and others.

At this stage the court adjourned.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment last week in the case of Charles Michael Joseph Donoghue, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

His Lordship said: The insolvent in this case upon receiving his discharge applied that certain moneys which were in the hands of the Official Assignee, the proceeds of his salary, which had been attached, should be paid over to him. I directed notice of this application to be given to the attaching creditor, which was done. When the matter came before me, on the 5th September, the parties did not appear, but the Official Assignee asked for my decision upon the application. Previous to the insolvency the attaching creditor obtained a decree in the court of the Sub-Judge, at Bhusawal, and in pursuance of it attached, under Section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code, half the salary of the insolvent, an engine-driver, in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The insolvent filed his petition in this court on the 28th of September, 1893, when the usual vesting order, under Section 7 of the Indian Insolvent Act was made. Notwithstanding this petition and vesting order (which were duly notified to the Sub-Judge) the half-salary of the insolvent still continued to be recovered by attachment, and the Bhusawal Court caused the moneys so recovered to be remitted to the Official Assignee, and they are the subject of the present application.

The first question which arises for consideration is, whether the salary of a railway employe earned after his petition vests in the Official Assignee. It is a question of much difficulty, and I should have wished that it could have been fully argued before me. The words of Section 7 are very general, and it is difficult to see why they should not include the salary of the insolvent earned by and coming to him after his insolvency. In *exparte* Huggins, 21 Ch. Div. P. 85, the salary and income of a bankrupt were treated as property vesting in his trustees under Sections 7, 15, and 17 of the Bankruptcy Act 1849. The court, in fact, decided that the income in that case, which was a pension, did so vest, and I cannot see that the definition of property in that English Act is more wide than are the comprehensive provisions of Section 7 of the Indian Act. In *exparte* Benwell, 142-B Div. P. 301, Brett, M. R., on the other hand, treated the salary of an insolvent as not vesting in his trustees under Sections 15 and 17, but only as property liable to be dealt with by the Court, under Section 90, which corresponds to Section 27 of our Act. It was not there necessary to decide the point, and the other judges in appeal did not refer to it. In Wadling vs. Oliphant, 2-B. Div. P. 149, Archbald, J., says: "The general principle is that the property of the debtor passes to his assignees, and in order to divest it the case must be brought within some recognised exception. The exception relied upon here is that the money is due for the personal labour of the bankrupt. Now, the cases do show that there is a rule, the extent and limit of which is not exactly defined, by which the bankrupt, after the date of his bankruptcy, may in certain cases keep the produce of his personal labour." These remarks were not directed to the case of salary earned by the bankrupt. In re Rogers, 2-B, 1894, Vaughan Williams, J., referring to the same subject, says: "It is said, and rightly said, that the personal earnings of a bankrupt do not pass to his trustee at all events, in cases where there is no margin shown after sufficient has been applied for the maintenance of the bankrupt." There is not much difference in the practical result at which the courts in England have arrived as to salary and personal earnings, but the mode in which it is arrived at is in most of the cases not defined. To my mind the most legal and logical way of treating the subject is that adopted in *exparte* Huggins (Supra), *viz.*, to treat after acquired property of an insolvent, whether it consists of salary of personal earnings, or property of a different kind, as property all alike vesting in the Official Assignee, but subject to the provisions of Section 27 as to salary and pensions, and subject to the unwritten law as to personal earnings sufficient for the maintenance according to his position in life of the insolvent and his family, the result being that the Official Assignee is not entitled to claim such salary or income from the insolvent except by means of an order obtained under Section 27, nor such personal earnings at all unless and until in either cases the insolvent has accumulated a margin beyond what has been required for his adequate support. If this be the true way of regarding this rather obscure subject, it follows that after petition filed and vesting order made an attachment laid or continued upon the salary of a railway servant ceases to be operative and should be withdrawn on the attaching creditor or the court which issued the attachment, having official notice of the making of the vesting order and the title of the Official Assignee; and under this view of the law, I should be justified in directing the Official Assignee to restore the salary of the insolvent earned since the date of the vesting order to him. If this be not the correct mode of regarding the subject, and if the wide words of Section 7 are cut down, or qualified by the provisions of Section 27 (I feel diffident in acting upon my view of the law as it has been come to without hearing arguments) then I have to consider whether the court at Bhusawal was justified in continuing the attachment after schedule filed by the insolvent admitting the claim of the attaching creditor, or whether it ought not to have stayed all further proceedings under Section 49 of the Indian Insolvent Act. Now no doubt the staying of proceedings, under Section 49 is discretionary, and the court, on proof to its satisfaction that the execution in process which it is issuing is in respect of a debt or demand—admitted in the schedule, is not bound to stay its hand; yet the provision that the party is to pay the costs incurred in the matter by the insolvent, if after the party has notice that his debt or demand has been admitted in the insolvent's schedule he continues his execution, indicates clearly that the insolvent is entitled *ex debito justitiæ* to such a stay unless the party satisfies the court that execution should not for some particular reason be suspended. The same remarks apply to the continuing of a suit for money after notice. It is only in exceptional cases that the suit or execution should be allowed to proceed. Such would be suits for libel or slander, or other suits which are brought for the purposes of vindicating the character of the party, or are of a punitive nature. It is of course impossible, and it would be improper for me to attempt to define the various classes of suits which may properly be continued after the insolvency of the debtor or the particular circumstances under which even suits for money may be prosecuted (the claim being admitted in the schedule), but it may safely, I think, be laid down that under ordinary circumstances, an insolvent is entitled when sued for a sum of money demand, which he has admitted in his schedule to have the suit or execution proceedings upon it stayed upon proof of its being so admitted. This is now the general practice in the High Court, and is, in my opinion, the more correct practice, though some judges think it advisable to pass a formal judgment before actually staying the proceedings. In addition to the reasons I have stated there is this further reason for not continuing an attachment upon salary after vesting order (*viz.*, that the insolvent court is vested under Section 27 of its Act with the discretionary power of dealing with the salary of the insolvent), a power which it can no longer exercise if the half of such salary continues under attachment by the Civil Courts after petition. Such a clashing of jurisdictions cannot have been intended by the Legislature, and the discretion to deal with the insolvent's salary is manifestly intended to be entrusted to the insolvent court. Though I am now sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency, and have as such no power to interfere with the discretion of the Sub-Judge, yet I think that, as the matter has been brought before me, I ought to express my opinion upon the subject though I must decide that I have no jurisdiction on this latter ground to treat the attachment in question as otherwise than properly made. I understand, however, that since the matter was brought before me the attachment in question has on appeal been set aside by the District Court, no doubt, on grounds similar to those I have assigned. It will be better, therefore, that I make no order except to allow the Official Assignee to remit the money to the court of the Sub-Judge to be by him returned to the insolvent. As to the salary (if any) of the insolvent attached before the petition was filed, the question is different. The right to it lies between the attaching creditor and the Official Assignee. The case of Bholagir vs. Gamble, 2-B. H. C. Rep. p. 146, seems conclusive as to the superior title of the attaching creditor if the attachment has been levied before vesting order, and is in execution of a decree, and not an attachment before judgment. To such salary if not attached in this manner the Official Assignee is entitled for the benefit of the creditors in general.

A TAILOR living in Swinemunde-strasse, after receiving a "sound cudgelling," has had likewise to apologise in the "Agony" column of a Berlin newspaper. The advertisement is as follows:—"I herewith declare that the journeyman blacksmith, Herr Karl X., is a very honourable man—most honourable, and I take this opportunity of withdrawing the most defamatory charges I made against him. Herr Karl X. has already given me a good thrashing for the said slanderous words. But Herr Schiedsmann (the interceder) informs me that Herr Karl X. will not do so again if I state in a public newspaper that he is an honourable man, and put a thaler in the poor-box." (—Signed)——.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual athletic sports, in connection with St. Mary's College, which commenced on Monday, were successfully brought to a close yesterday. Several interesting events, which were fixed to come off on Wednesday morning, were cancelled on account of the unfavourable weather. However, the final ties of the assault-at-arms were gone through yesterday morning in a very plucky manner by the lads, who had come off successfully in the first encounter. The prizes were then distributed to the winners in the several events in the hall of the college by Rev. Brother Haggan in the presence of all the students of the college and a large number of friends. The prizes consisted of small beautiful watches, revolvers, silver medals, money, &c., which the young lads received amidst loud applause. There were, besides, several consolation prizes which were given to unsuccessful boys by lottery. The Rev. Brother Haggan, under whose supervision the whole arrangements were made, left no stone unturned to render the fixture enjoyable to all participating in it. The termination to the four days' fete took the pleasant form yesterday evening, of a treat to the boys, who were provided with a good dinner, in a hall on the ground floor of the College. A number of ex-students were also present at the dinner, at the close of which, Mr. C. W. Jackson, on behalf of the ex-students, said that he was sure that there was a feeling of sadness amongst the lads present that the sports, which commenced on Monday, were all over. Although the festivities were at an end, the year 1894 would be remembered, as the first year in which the past students had the pleasure of meeting once more in their dear old school and enjoying an afternoon amongst them. He hoped that there would be many more like opportunities of coming together, and that the match "Past *vs.* Present Students" would become an annual fixture in the programme of sports. He then proposed the toast of the school, which was very enthusiastically drunk. Mr. B. Connell, in replying on behalf of the present students, thanked the old boys for the pains they had taken to make everything so pleasant and for honouring them with their presence that evening. He said this might be regarded as the first link of a long chain of friendship never to be severed. He exceedingly desired to see old St. Mary's boys joined with the present students in forming a club. He trusted that they had enjoyed a pleasant evening, and wished them long life, health, wealth, and prosperity. After supper, a dramatic entertainment, "Vaccination gratis," was given.

The following are the results of the final ties of the assault-at-arms:—

BAYONET VS. BAYONET.

Sergeant Dias, 1; Corporal E. Hoogwerf, 2; and Lance Corporal C. O'Gorman, 3.

SWORD VS. BAYONET.

Cadet J. Fernandez, 1; Lance Corporal F. Gilbert, 2; Sergeant Dias, 3.

SINGLE STICKS.

Corporal E. G. Hoogwerf, 1; Sergeant C. Frogoso, 2; and Cadet T. Frogoso, 2.

FOILS.

Corporal C. Rodgers, 1; Cadet T. Frogoso, 2; and Corporal W. Frogoso, 3.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

The final tie for the best-man-at-arms, took place between the four winners of each different weapon, and the weapon to be fought with was bayonet vs. bayonet, which was drawn by lot, the result being Corporal E. Hoogwerf, 1; Cadet J. Fernandez, 2; and Sergeant Dias, 3.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the registered office No. 5, Forbes Street, last evening, Mr. D. Gostling presiding.

The following report passed at the general meeting of the shareholders held at Manchester on the 5th ultimo was circulated amongst the shareholders here:—

"The directors now beg to submit their twentieth annual report and the accounts, made up to June 30th, 1894. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the company's working, during the past year, has resulted in a loss of Rs. 60,418-2-2. This amount includes the sum of Rs. 48,866-0-8 for depreciation, viz., 2½ per cent. on the buildings, and 6 per cent. on the machinery, both calculated on the reduced values and not on the original cost as heretofore. Bearing in mind the full depreciation that has been set aside in the past, your directors consider themselves justified in thus modifying this charge against the working of the mill. Never, in the history of the Bombay Mill Industry, has it had to contend with such adverse circumstances as during the past year. Bad trade necessitated short time during the first month of the year. The Currency Legislation of June 26th, 1893, so dislocated the exchange between Bombay and China, that heavy losses were incurred on remittance received against yarn sold to arrive before there was any idea that the mints would be closed. Bad trade and hurried Currency Legislation, though the chief, were not, however, the only evils. The riots in August closed the mills for several days, and so disorganised the mill-hands that it was some months before they settled down to work. At present, prospects are much brighter. There is a good demand at advancing prices. The mills are so well sold that they can command prices that leave a fair margin of profit. Stocks are smaller in the mills and in China than they have been for years past, showing that the present demand is for consumption and not for speculation. Messrs. Rangildas, Bhukhandas & Co., who had large dealings with the company for some time, failed to meet their engagements for yarn delivered to the extent of Rs. 26,841-6-4, but Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. have guaranteed the payment of this amount in five years, in five equal instalments, and this is consequently treated in the accounts as a good debt. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 1,882,700, and the cotton stored in the godown, at Colaba, is fully covered against risk of fire. As provided by clause 70 of the articles of association, Messrs. William Walmsley and John Freeborough retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. David Smith and Garnett, also retire, and offer themselves for re-election."

The following resolutions were carried unanimously: (1) That the directors send out to the agent in Bombay a newspaper account of the proceedings at the annual general meeting or a certified copy of the proceedings. (2) That the directors be requested to write off a very full depreciation when they shew a satisfactory profit, and when little or no profit is made a small amount only to be transferred to depreciation account. (3) That Mr. D. Gostling who retires from the board in accordance with clause 78 of the articles of association be re-elected a member of the committee of inspection. (4) That Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. be appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 225.

The usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE NERBUDDA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered office yesterday afternoon, Mr. Assur Veerji, in the chair. The directors' report and the audited statement of accounts made up to 31st August, 1894, were approved and adopted. A dividend at Rs. 35 per share was declared. Mr. Mathuradas Morarjee was re-appointed a director and Mr. Anantrao Narayen was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75 per annum. The report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to submit their second report along with the audited statement of accounts made up to 31st August, 1894. Your company pressed in all 12,225 bales during the last season and the net profit amounts to Rs. 5,387-13-0 as will be seen from the said accounts. Taking into consideration that this is the first year of the company's working and that the cotton crop has been likewise a short one the above result will be considered satisfactory. Your directors propose that the aforesaid sum of Rs. 5,387-13-0 be distributed as follows:—To pay a dividend on 80 shares at Rs. 35 per share, Rs. 2,800; to carry to depreciation fund account, Rs. 1,000; to carry to preliminary expenses account, Rs. 600; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 987-13-0; total Rs. 5,387-13-0. Your press building and machinery have been insured for Rs. 40,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. Mathuradas Morarjee retires by rotation but he is eligible for re-election under clause 91. You will be requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

Holloway's Pills.—This Medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interest could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler, and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperientes, and tonics these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both ease and strength.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (LIMITED.)

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE has been given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Armenian Street, Madras, at 3 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, the 5th day of January 1895, when the following Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—"Resolved, that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 by the creation of 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each." And Notice has also been given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Monday, the 21st day of January 1895, at the same place at 5-30 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of confirming the above Resolution as a Special Resolution.

In explanation of this notification the following circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the Bank:—

MADRAS, 26th September 1894.

Gentlemen,—After careful consideration, the present appears to your Board a favourable time to place before you the desirability of raising the subscription of the Bank to a Capital of 25 lakhs of rupees.

The more cogent reasons for carrying this out at the present moment are as follow:—

One outgrowth of the recent silver policy of the Home Government for India has been to curtail Banking facilities generally in this country. Resources have become contracted by reason of the Government closing the mints and accumulating immense balances of cash, thereby depriving trade and commerce of the use at the busiest season of the year of a just and fair proportion of the public monies. Another outcome of the recent legislation in regard to silver has been to offer the Exchange Banks a premium to transfer their gold capital out of India, thus removing a still further sum of floating capital from these Markets. A consequence of this will be that these Banks working solely upon deposit capital will have to confine their operations to buying and selling Sterling Bills and so withdraw the assistance formerly rendered to local and inland trade. Such advances are, moreover, properly speaking, the province of local Institutions to finance, and the country in its own interest should seek to adopt and support a fixed policy in this direction.

The Management has duly to refuse a considerable volume of first class, short date, well secured, business of a character and connection in every particular most desirable for the Bank to secure. And further, as your Board has so repeatedly pointed out, that without augmenting the Capital and Reserves of the Bank, it cannot expect to see the already large deposit balances materially increased.

That the resources for furthering commerce have become seriously contracted, instead of extending proportionately with the yearly expansion of the Empire's volume of Trade, is sufficiently evidenced by—(*a*) the public being unable year after year to obtain advances of money even upon the Government Securities of the country; (*b*) by the high rates of interest and discount in India—nominally 10 per cent. per annum, against 2 per cent. in London throughout the busy season—and (*c*) by the limited cash resources at that period shown in the weekly returns of the Presidency Banks which have to reduce their Government Paper holdings to a minimum to meet necessitous demands made upon them.

Furthermore, the reduction of the 4 per cent. Government Loans to 3½ per cent. per annum has disappointed numerous holders, specially those whose means are not large and have already been impoverished or contracted by the depreciation in exchange, consequently many are seeking sound and profitable investment outside the State Loans, as is evidenced by the rise in price of Presidency Bank shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 1,200 to 1,300; 5 per cent Municipal Bonds to 25 or 30 per cent premium, and all Railway Stocks to prices comparatively as high. All other first-class stocks have similarly risen in value, and these circumstances combine to favour the belief that the further investment the Board now asks your consent to offer to the Public, will be readily taken up.

Your Board has satisfied itself that it is able to well and profitably employ any additional funds which the increased subscription to Capital now proposed may reasonably be expected to influence by so substantially adding to the Bank's Reserves and so to the Security offered to Depositors.

Your Board desires it to be clearly understood that it in no sense favours any idea of launching out into business beyond legitimate limits, or for purposes other than those for which the Bank was originally constituted. Those purposes I am desired to repeat were for furthering and assisting local and inland trade, and performing what share it may secure in the private banking business of the country. Your Board does not possess the special knowledge needful for entering the difficult arena of Exchange, even if the Bank had the necessary connection and machinery for such operations, but it can secure an almost unlimited selection, locally, for the safe and ready employment of far more Funds than are available at the present time and that without materially increasing the present staff.

The Board has at intervals since 1892 received most pressing invitations to enlarge its operations in the great Presidency City of Bombay, and its only hesitation has been due to a desire that the Bombay Public should first thoroughly satisfy itself as to the Bank's ability to enter upon so important an enterprise and undertake this further Trust. Overtures have at length reached your Board of an important character, and I need hardly say that great satisfaction is felt that an opinion so favourable and complimentary to all concerned is pressed upon us.

The whole of the New Capital required for this work is practically assured by those who have urged our taking this step, and in mentioning the bare fact that Mr. Sassoon J. David of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company; Mr. Gordandass Khuttao of Messrs. Khuttao Mucconjee Company; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram of Messrs. Visram Ebram Company; Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamudia, Chairman, New Mofussil Company, Limited; have consented to sit upon a Board in Bombay for the direction of local business, I think the value of the connection is established.

The price of shares on the market, steady at Rs. 155 each before the reduction of interest by the Government, has risen to Rs. 170 for Rs. 100 paid up, a very satisfactory quotation when it is remembered that the whole of the 10-lakh capital is borne upon the very limited market of Madras. It is therefore proposed to issue the new capital at a premium of not less than 25 per cent.

The Bank's progress has been one of steady advancement, as shown in the following table, which may be left to speak for itself:—

PROGRESS REPORT.

| Year ended. | Subscribed Capital Shares Rs. 100 each. | Rupees. Capital paid up | Rupees. Working capital. | Per cent. per Annum. Net profit. | Per cent. per Annum. Dividend distributed. | Rupees. Surplus profit. | Rest Rupees. Reserve fund. | Rupees. Bad and doubtful debt fund. | Rupees. Fund to equalise dividends. | Rupees. Balance.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

A SHARP decline of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 101¼; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102; which appears to point to political uneasiness in connection with foreign affairs. Indian Sterling Loan was also ¼ per cent. lower in London at 109¼. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities further declined ¼ per cent., to £56½. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-8d. to 28⅛d. per lb.; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent per lb. cheaper, at 62½; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¾ dollars.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 40 lakhs offered were allotted to the three Presidencies, at 1s. 1 5-32d., Calcutta getting 16 lakhs, Bombay 8¼ lakhs, and Madras 15¾ lakhs—this rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, though a decline of 5-32d. from the highest rate obtained for extra allotments of Bills on the following day. Extra allotments of 5 lakhs of Bills on Bombay and Calcutta were made yesterday at 1s. 1 3-16d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d.

The drop of 1-32d. per lb. in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool on Tuesday was received yesterday, 3 7-16d. per lb. being again quoted, while Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest and most distant positions, and 1-32d. in the intermediate ones. The market closed firm, Surats rather dearer (though no change is made in quotations), and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having been 15,000 bales, inclusive of the unusually large proportion of 1,500 East Indians. The day's imports were 1,500 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 6¼ cent per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but January Futures were 6 points lower, at 6·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales; and below we give the figures showing the comparison between this season's arrivals to date, and those in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	29,000	38,000	28,000
Four days' do.....	154,000	152,000	129,000
Since 1st September.....	621,000	492,000	530,000

Nothing whatever has been done for export in our local Cotton market to-day; but the Mills have been moderate buyers, taking 1,900 bales in all of old stuff, consisting of 600 Compta Ginned, at 168; 300 each of Broach, at Rs. 181-7; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 170; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 159; 150 each of Karanja, at Rs. 177; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 168; 100 Malkapur, at Rs. 165¼; and 50 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 155; and Bengal, at Rs. 145 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet and prices unchanged.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report heavy and continuous rain at Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle; and though the weather was seasonable in the other districts of this circle, it is stated that at Delhi the crop could scarcely look worse than it did. In the other circles, however, the plants were flourishing, the bolls ripening in the Oomra circle; while at Broach the crop could scarcely look better them it did this morning, but at Dhollera the plants had been seriously damaged by too much rain.

WHEAT.—At decline of one anna per cwt. in *Red Delhi*: and an advance to the same extent in *Yellow*, has taken place in this market to-day, the feeling having remained dull, with export business upon a small scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	13	6 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	3	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	12	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—A moderate business by exporters has been reported in this market to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	556 bales.
Wheat.....	10,176 cwt.
Linseed.....	969 "
Rapeseed	891 "
Gingelly	2,932 "
Groundnuts	670 "
Castorseed.....	3,694 "
Rice	5,643 "

FREIGHTS.—For October shipment the market remains very dull, and cargo scarce. For forward (next year's) loading, however, there has been a fair demand to-day, at 17s. per ton, at which rate several large lines have been booked.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again, at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat all day with little or no enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 2s. 1 9-32d. with 1s. 1¼d. named in one direction, at which a fair amount was placed for near delivery. From Calcutta we hear that rates opened at 1s. 1 3-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-32d. for six months' sight Credits, but hardened during the morning to 1s. 1 3-16d. and 1s. 1 3-8d. respectively. Here, resales have been in the market again to-day; but buyers refused to take them at the rates asked, and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand....	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1¼ to 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·39¼	"

with Telegraphic, for December transfer, quoted at 1s. 1 3-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 103 1/8 for Money, and 112 7/8 for demand, for 2½ per Cents; but rallied to 103 3/8 for cash, and 103 1/8 for the next settlement, at which rates left off with a steady feeling in the market.

SHARES.—There has been some further movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, generally favouring buyers; and we note a decline of Rs. 90 in Lord Reay; of Rs. 50 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 45 in Hindustan; of Rs. 40 in Queen; of Rs. 38 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 25 each in Alliance, David, Hyderabad, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 15 in Coorla, at our revised quotations. Manockji Petit, and Oriental, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 5 each. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 17½; and Mofussil Rs. 10, lower. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 lower; and Treacher and Co.'s Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have further declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,270 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats rather dearer.

Good Dhollera	2⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	56 1-8
Bar Silver	28 7-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley's Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, OCT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALLEE, OCT. 3.

H. M. S. Readbreast, arrived from Colombo.

OCT. 4.

H. M. S. Pigeon, arrived from Colombo.

COLOMBO, OCT. 4.

French Mail steamer Syddey, arrived from Aden.
H. M. S. Bonaventure, arrived from Aden.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Singapore for Colombo, and Lindisfarne left Penang for Singapore yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CURTEIS—SWAN—October 3, at Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Colonel Reginald L. H. Curteis, officiating Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, to Mary Louise, eldest daughter of H. H. Swan, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—September 26, at Lansdowne, Dharmsala, the wife of H A Herbert, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, of a son.

MILNES GRIFFITHS—September 29, at Kasauli, the wife of the Revd Milnes Griffiths, M.A, Senior Chaplain, Agra, of a son.

MONTAGUE—September 25, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Mr J M Montague, of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—September 29, at Murree, the wife of J A Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRYAN—TATE—September 3, at St Paul's, Thornton-heath George William Bryan, of Patiala, India, to Lilian, youngest daughter of Frederick H Tate, of 21, Bensham-grove, Thornton-heath.

SCOTT—BURICK—September 18, at Sibi, Baluchistan, Sergeant J Scott P W D, eldest son of Archibald Scott, late of Lillie's-leaf, Roxburghshire, Scotland, to Letitia Emily Burke, widow of the late James Patrick Burke, Indian Telegraph Department.

DEATHS.

MOYLAN—September 18, at Dacca, of remittant fever, Ellen, dearly beloved wife of W M Moylan, Contractor of Tunnels, 9th Division, Assam-Bengal Railway, aged 23, R. I. P.

SIMS.—September 29, at Gya, Eric Gordon, the dearly loved little son of Annie and Gordon Sims, aged 1 year 9½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

THAT the bimetallic movement is no longer regarded at home as the fad of a few currency quacks is shown by the increasing attention which the subject receives both in the press and on the platform. Indeed, so much has been said that it is no easy matter to bring much originality to bear on the subject. It is to this circumstance, we suppose, that the staleness of Mr. Henry Duncan Macleod's arguments in his recently-issued work on the subject is to be attributed. Mr. Macleod makes a great deal of the Gresham theory, that "when two sorts of coin are current in the same nation of like value by denomination, but not intrinsically, that which has the least value will be current, and the other, as much as possible, will be hoarded, or melted down, or exported." He urges that if coins of two kinds of metal, such as gold and silver, are allowed to circulate together in unlimited quantities, and if a legal ratio is attempted to be enforced between them, which differs from their material value in the markets of the world, the under-rated coin disappears from circulation, being either hoarded, or melted down, or exported, and the over-rated coin alone remains. But what of that? Has Mr. Macleod forgotten that bimetallists give a qualified acceptance to Gresham's law? They maintain that inasmuch as with a double standard the market price of silver would be raised, by the increase in its consumption for purposes of currency, silver coins might, consistently with Gresham's theory, circulate along with gold coins at a higher ratio than that which had obtained between the two metals before the change. In favourably reviewing Mr. Macleod's work, an anonymous contributor to the October number of the *Calcutta Review*, concludes his article by expressing an assured conviction that Great Britain will never consent to the adoption of bimetallism. He believes that "should the question ever come within the range of practical politics, the people of England would elect to wait for a natural reaction to terminate the present depression rather than incur the risk of so dangerous an experiment." He regards it as transparent that the immediate consequence to England—the great gold creditor—of a change which would diminish the relative value of the yellow metal and raise the range of prices, would be a corresponding loss. The reviewer leaves us in the dark respecting the "natural re-action," which he apparently anticipates, and in the absence of such an explanation we must come to the conclusion that he has no other remedy to substitute for the one which he describes as dangerous and unjust. The urgent need for a remedy of some kind is felt, however, not alone by silver-using countries, but also by those in which a gold standard obtains. Inasmuch as self-interest will lead Western nations to take action where other motives would be inadequate, this is the most hopeful feature in the present situation.

Some striking facts and figures in support of the theory, that Great Britain and other Western countries lose rather than gain by the monetary position, are brought forward in the pamphlet of Mr. W. H. Talbot, of Shanghai, on "The adverse influence of gold appreciation upon the trade of gold-standard countries with the East, exemplified in China." Mr. Talbot shows that after the demonetization of silver in 1873, the commodities produced in gold and silver-using countries respectively ceased to bear a definite relationship to each other, owing to the divergencies of value in the symbols by which the prices of the commodities were sought to be expressed in the places of production. It is a natural law, all the world over, that when one market offers an advantage over another, even though it be only a slight one, trade is diverted until equality is re-established. Hence it is that for the last twenty years the productions of gold countries have been gradually shrinking in price, while those of silver countries have remained practically steady. Thus while the commercial intercourse of silver countries rested from 1873 to 1893 on a solid foundation, that of gold countries with the East has suffered severely from the appreciation of Western currency. The Indian currency legislation of last year considerably modified this position by placing the value of the rupee on a different footing to that of the silver coinage current Further East. But until that time, as Mr. Talbot points out, silver had preserved its relation to commodities, and had neither suffered nor benefitted by the fluctuations of gold. For example, it was indisputable that the proportion that raw cotton bore to silver and silver to cotton manufactures was the same, relatively, as raw cotton and cotton manufactures bore to each other; but when the barter price of raw cotton in silver had to be converted into gold, and the barter price of cotton manufactures in gold had to be converted into silver, it became apparent to all bestowing upon the subject the thought it deserved that, instead of gold being the standard of value, its continuous appreciation makes it a source of instability and confusion. No one seems able to say who has been the gainer from the position gold thus occupies. Certainly it is not the British trader. As Mr. Fielden told the Manchester and Salford Trades Council in 1889, every fall in the price of silver lessens the power of the British manufacturer to compete in silver countries, unless one of two things takes place—either a rise in the money payments in silver countries proportionate to the fall in silver, or a fall in wages, and all charges in England equivalent to the fall of silver as measured in gold. "Silver prices," said Mr. Fielden, "have not risen in India; therefore we have had to break down as far as possible the price of everything that enters into the cost of production in order to meet the loss, between now and then, of thirty per cent. by exchange."

But while retrenchment is effected by the British manufacturer in other directions he finds it impossible to take Mr. Fielden's hint and reduce wages. Any proposal in this direction is promptly met by strikes and combinations intended to protect the interests of the workers. In Mr. Talbot's opinion however these labour disputes further prejudice the cause of the workingmen "for the simple reason that the employer dragged down by one and the same adverse power," (the appreciation of gold) is absolutely unable to keep his works open without reducing wages. The railway strike in America forms the most recent and the most significant example of the unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs in gold-using countries. The result of all this is shown, as Mr. Talbot says, in temporary or permanent interruption of industries that ought to be prosperous and every man employed therein contented; by the depreciation of landed property because the full extent of production of which it is capable is insufficient to meet the cost of that production, and cultivation can only be carried on at a dead loss; by the general dissatisfaction everywhere manifest. By a careful computation Mr. Talbot is able to show that the Chinese consumer now obtains cotton goods from Europe thirty-five per cent. cheaper in his silver currency than he did twenty years ago, while the producer has been compelled to sell at 56½ per cent. cheaper in his gold currency. In 1873 he paid for 2,093,000 pieces of 7lb. cotton shirting a sum of silver equivalent in the exchange of the day to a million pounds sterling; in 1893 he paid for the same quantity of cloth an amount of silver convertible at then existing rates into £435,000. Metal industries have suffered in proportion. In 1873 thirty-eight thousand tons of lead shipped to China obtained a return to Great Britain of a million pounds; now the same quantity only realises £465,000. But what from the point of view of the British manufacturer is still more serious than the falling off in the sterling return of the chief exports, is the great decline in the volume of the exports themselves. From the report on the Foreign Trade of China in 1893 prepared by Mr. Kopsch, Statistical Secretary to the Customs, it is apparent that there is an unparalleled decline in the imports into China from European gold-currency countries, side by side with a general increase in the quantity and value of the numerous commodities brought in from silver standard countries south of China. The gold-currency countries although so anxious to maintain their trade seem to ignore the fact, so clearly demonstrated by this state of things, that to the millions in China the tael or ounce of silver is still a tael of undiminished purchasing power, whether the sterling value be 6s. or 3s., and that when the discredited tael fails to buy the same quantity of foreign goods as heretofore, the consumer will supply his own wants by manufacturing textiles from home-grown materials. Mr. Kopsch speaks in his report of proposals for the erection of cotton mills at ports extending from the Gulf of Tonking to Chungking, as showing the futility of expecting China to incur gold liabilities when its wants can be provided for at home or in other silver-using countries.

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, in the September number of the *North American Review* pays a graceful tribute to the memory of his predecessor in office, the late Lord Coleridge. It is not a biographical sketch, but is confined to personal recollections, and though Lord Coleridge's experiences were not particularly rich in anecdote, Lord Russell abstracts enough to make his article eminently readable. Mr. Coleridge's rise at the bar he attributes to the fact that he was a hard worker as well as brilliant advocate. But, according to Lord Russell, Coleridge's practice was not particularly lucrative until the later years of his life, for he had selected the Western circuit, which did not yield any of the great commercial cases which were then so numerous at the Guildhall. Later, however, there were few great cases, in which his services were not promptly sought after, and Lord Russell refers to several of the most important. Of some actions in which Mr. Coleridge's advocacy gained him distinction, Lord Russell writes: "It was my own good fortune to have been concerned (playing very minor parts) soon after I was called to the bar, in three causes which brought him great renown. The first of these was the Windham lunacy case, in which Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. John Karslake appeared for Windham, Mr. Coleridge for the lady whom Windham had married, and Mr. Montagu Chambers and Mr. Field (now Lord Field) for General Windham, the petitioner. I held a watching brief for Lady Guibilie, the mother of Mr. Windham. If Sir Hugh Cairns's speech was the greatest and Mr. Montagu Chambers's the most vigorous, Mr. Coleridge's was certainly the most graceful and eloquent delivered on that occasion." One case which created considerable sensation at the time was an action brought by an Irish lady, Miss Saurin, against the religious Order known as the Sisters of Mercy. The case for the convent, from which Miss Saurin had been expelled, was that she would not submit to the strict discipline found necessary in religious communities. In the course of an impressive speech, says Lord Russell, Mr. Coleridge, while admitting the good work that had been accomplished by the ladies of the community, attacked them with bitterness in relation to their conduct towards the plaintiff. One flash in it Lord Russell recalls.—"Gentlemen (he said), I cannot help thinking that people who devote themselves to that life imitate too exclusively one part of the life of our Divine Lord, and forget the other—they remember and imitate the forty days in the wilderness and the lonely hours in the garden and on the mountain, and they fail to bear in mind the marriage of Cana and the Feast of Bethany." Of his powers as a cross-examiner, Lord Russell expresses a very high opinion, and as an illustration of his extraordinary powers, he cites the Tichborne case, and says that for his part he thought it, and still thinks it, the best thing he ever did. It was not, says he, a cross-examination calculated, nor even intended, to have immediate effect. It was not like the brilliant cross-examination of the witness Baigent by Mr. Hawkins (now Mr. Justice Hawkins) in which the observer could follow the point and object question by question; but it was one, the full force and effect of which could only be appreciated when the facts, as they ultimately appeared in the defendant's case, were finally disclosed. When, indeed, the subsequent prosecution for perjury took place, it was then seen how thorough and searching that cross-examination had been; how in effect, to use a fox-hunting metaphor, all the earths had been effectually stopped. And this opinion of that cross-examination has recently been corroborated by so eminent an authority as the Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher. Lord Russell denies the assertion that Coleridge was worst in a losing case though, he admits, he lost gracefully. And similarly he rejects as untrue Disraeli's description of him as a silver-tongued mediocrity. Referring to his judicial career Lord Russell asserts most positively that Lord Coleridge was undoubtedly a strong judge, and when the case was sufficiently important to prompt him to take pains, his judgment showed a broad masterful grasp of the law he elucidated. Lord Russell's article is distinctly appreciative throughout, and concludes with as high a tribute as could be paid to the memory of any judge in any age. No one will gainsay, writes Lord Russell, that by Coleridge's death a great figure has passed away. He was intellectually, as he was physically, head and shoulders above the average of his contemporaries. He had a high sense of the dignity of his great office and of its importance. For above twenty years he sat upon the judicial bench, "and I believe that during that long period he did honestly strive to do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

THOSE who have watched the progress of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank (Ld.) would be glad to learn that it has decided upon a large increase of capital, and to extend its business in Bombay. As will be seen from the prospectus, which we publish in another column, it is proposed to issue new shares at a premium of 25 per cent. The premium so obtained is to be added to the reserves, so that when the allotment of the new capital is completed the Reserve Fund would stand at Rs. 8,75,000 against Rs. 25,00,000 of capital, or a proportion of over 30 per cent. This position would unquestionably give the Bank, as the president remarks in his circular letter to the shareholders, weight and influence in the great market centres of the Empire. The Board has, it is explained, at intervals since 1892 received most pressing invitations to enlarge its operations in the great Presidency City of Bombay, and its only hesitation has been due to a desire that the Bombay public should first thoroughly satisfy itself as to the Bank's ability to enter upon so important an enterprise, and undertake this further trust. Overtures have since reached the Board of such a character as to warrant operations, and it seems that the whole of the new capital required for the work is practically assured by those who have urged this step. Mr. Sassoon J. David, of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company; Mr. Gordhundas Khatao, of Messrs. Khatao Mucconjee and Company; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company; and Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman, New Mofussil Company, Limited, have consented to sit upon a Board in Bombay for the direction of local business. But all details of the new scheme will be found elsewhere.

THE Duke of Somerset, whose death is reported this morning, was absolutely unknown to the public, and had it not been that he was a duke we should probably never have heard of his demise. He was the fourteenth of his line, and as regards precedence about fourth after the royal dukes, the Somerset title having been granted by Edward VI. in 1547. The late Duke was formerly an officer of the Royal Horse Guards, but retired with the rank of Captain on succeeding his brother in 1891. The first duke was the Lord Protector Somerset, who was created Baron Seymour the year before being granted his dukedom. His tit

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED ON THE FRONTIER OF MANCHURIA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.

It is reported that the Chinese are concentrating troops at N'gan on the frontier of Manchuria, where a decisive battle is expected to take place.

JAPAN DECIDES TO RAISE A FOREIGN LOAN.

TOKIO, Oct. 4.

The Mikado's Government has decided to raise a loan in Europe, but the amount is not yet known.

EXODUS OF MARRIED EUROPEAN OFFICIALS FROM PEKIN.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 4.

The European married officials, belonging to the head office of the Imperial Maritime Customs, in Pekin, are leaving the capital with their families, owing to the animosity shown by the natives towards the foreigners.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH GUN-BOAT AT HANKOW.

EUROPEANS IN CHINESE SERVICE FORMED A VOLUNTEER FORCE.

HONGKONG, Oct. 4.

H. M.'s gunboat Esk has arrived at Hankow for the protection of British subjects.

The European employes of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service at Hankow has formed a Volunteer force.

THE RECENT CABINET COUNCIL.

ALARMING POSITION OF FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the Cabinet Council, which was held on the 2nd instant, is not connected with Madagascar or any difficulty with France, but had reference to the state of affairs in China, especially in regard to the necessity of despatching reinforcements to Hongkong. Our Minister, Mr. O'Conor, had telegraphed somewhat alarming accounts respecting the position of foreigners in Pekin.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A FRENCH CABINET MEETING ALSO HASTILY CONVOKED.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is officially announced that the meeting of the British Cabinet Council is wholly unconnected with the meeting of the French Cabinet Council, which has also been hastily convoked for to-day.

A STRONG FRENCH DETACHMENT FOR SIAM.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

A strong detachment is about to sail from Toulon for Siam.

THE MADAGASCAR BLOCKADE.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The blockade of the Madagascar ports by the French fleet is doubted in London, and denied in Paris.

It is believed that the announcement was based upon the fact of the increased vigilance displayed by the French squadron, whose vessels were seen cruising along the coast of Madagascar in order to prevent the landing of arms for the Hovas.

LORD CROMER.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.

Lord Cromer arrived here to-day.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Duke of Somerset died to-day.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here at noon to-day.

CRICKET : SIMLA *VS.* PARSEES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

At a cricket match, played to-day, between the Simla eleven and the Parsees, Simla went in first, and scored 204 runs, chiefly owing to the excellent batting of Carnac, Rawlins, and Watson. The Parsees went in next, and at call of time had ten wickets down for 103 runs.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council meeting, held this morning, General Brackenbury presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Indian Articles of War. The Bill was also presented by General Brackenbury. The Repealing and Amending of the Army Bill by Sir Alexander Miller was also presented. The report of the Select Committee on the Burma Municipal Act Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act was passed after a short discussion with the Amendment, of which notice was given. The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE WAZIRISTAN COMMISSION.

A report has been received, to-day, from the Waziristan Commission by the Government of India, which is very satisfactory. Reports will be sent regularly after the 15th instant of the health of the Commission. The escort is excellent.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

General Walker, Inspector-General of Ordnance, during his coming tour, arrives at Bombay on the 5th November, and remains for some days. General Symons takes over charge of his appointment on the 21st November. He will accordingly proceed on no tour of inspection, as stated, during the ensuing cold season.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

All replies of the provincial governments on the question of the organization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department will be received during the session, when a despatch from the Government of India will be at once submitted to the Secretary of State, suggesting that the India Office may sanction the scheme in accordance with the views of the local governments.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS FOR INDIA.

An important Executive Council meeting was held to-day, the Viceroy presiding and all the members of the Council being present, on the forecast of the railways and irrigation works to be constructed during the coming financial year. The discussion that took place lasted for a considerable time, the question of railways being most needed in all parts of India, and the construction of which have been recently urged by the local government being chiefly dealt with. No definite decisions were, however, arrived at, and the matter will be finally disposed of during the next week.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 4.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission, held at the Municipal Hall, Purbhashunker Chhagaulal deposed that he and Moogatram saw Bapat regarding the inam and boundary cases. Bapat referred them to Digamber, who said that Bapat wanted Rs. 10,000. Ultimately he accepted Rs. 4,000 worth of gold. In witness' presence Bapat told Moogatram the next day that he received gold, sent through Digamber. Bapat promised to decide the boundary cases in Moogatram's favour, and to issue a prohibitory order, which was done. For the inam cases Bapat referred them to Digamber, who gave witness an application drafted by Bapat. Witness copied the draft, which was returned to Digamber, as it was in Bapat's own handwriting. After some further corroborative evidence the enquiry adjourned.

TRIAL OE THE POONA RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

Three more Hindus were charged to-day before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, with rioting and abetment of rioting, namely, Ganeshnarayan Ghotavadkar, editor of the *Mantri*, and two others.

Mr. Lowndes prosecuted and Mr. Branson defended.

The Chief Constable of the A Division deposed that he saw Ghotavadkar at the Daruvala bridge, on the night of the disturbance, and also Bhat, another defendant. The constable further said that he advised them to go away. They declined to go away, saying that sacrifice must be made. They incited the crowd stating that some Hindus were confined into the mosque. Both the accused were allowed to look into the mosque. No Hindus were found there.

Constable Ramchandra Ganesh Gore gave evidence, corroborating the Chief Constable's statement as to seeing Ghotavadkar in the crowd.

Chief Constable Vaz also deposed to seeing the prisoners in the crowd.

Constable Waman Vishwanath Lele confirmed the Chief Constable's statement about Bhat. Eventually charges were framed under Sections 143, 147, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and the accused were committed to the Sessions.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Latest news from Kabul states that the Amir's health has greatly improved. Nothing is known there regarding his visit to England.

BRIGADE COMMANDS IN INDIA.

In connection with the Brigade Commands in India, it has been decided that the nomination of Officers shall rest with the Commander-in-Chief of India and temporarily also with the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Unprecedented rain has been falling in the N.-W. Provinces since Sunday night without break. Great damage has been done to houses in the city and elsewhere, over eighteen inches have been registered since Sunday. Nearly seven inches fell during last night alone. There are no signs of break in the weather yet.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one with the least knowledge of the affairs of the above company, must feel somewhat amused and edified at the refreshing candour of your correspondent "Investor," who, I am afraid, must be closely connected with, or at any rate interested in, the agency commission of the above company, to take the cudgels up in the one-sided manner he has done, especially if he is in the enjoyment of the benefits of the much and justly abused system of *commission on production*, but I dare assert that, if his commission or profits depended on the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, he would sing quite a different song! If, as is suggested in the concluding part of his letter, the object is to strengthen the financial position of the company, it should not be done at the cost of the shareholders alone, but, following the example of Messrs. Mooljí Jaitha and Co, agents of the Soonderdass Spinning Company, if any *real* necessity existed for at once procuring a new engine, and shareholders consented to forego dividend for a year, the agents should likewise give up their commission until the cost was paid. The agents may, as is asserted, hold a good proportion of shares, but it is well-known that they must either do so or run the risk of losing their agency; but the case I submit is very different with poor shareholders and others who, when they invest their spare funds, fondly hope for some return, and it is said that the present generation should suffer for the sake of future generations by being kept out of the benefits of a dividend to which they are justly entitled, be it even at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, carrying the large surplus towards the "Engine Fund Account," and here I would lay particular *stress* upon the fact, *vide* report of the company for 1893, that it has already been decided and sanctioned by the shareholders "to carry a small sum *every year*" to this "Engine Fund Account," to enable the company to renovate the engines or order out new ones. The present engine is quite capable of turning out good work for some three years yet, and the proof is in the fact that a substantial profit has been made *since* 1893. It is absurd, therefore, to talk of putting on a new engine and bringing this forward as a lame excuse for withholding an interim dividend, especially when not long ago a large expenditure was incurred on account of new machinery which wiped off the old depreciation fund. As to the debt it is paltry when compared with that of other first-class mills, and if the agents are afraid to risk their own money or give the guarantee to Banks which have made the advance, why not issue debentures for five or six lakhs extending over five years, and this could now be easily done at favourable rates.

I may here instance Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mills, which were at one time largely in debt, but yet kept on paying dividends, and *interim* dividends too, while they were at the same time steadily providing a fund for slowly reducing and paying off their debt, and in point of fact this would be the proper policy to follow, as indeed was done by the company last year, *vide* their printed report for year ending 31st Dec. 1893, when a good sum was carried to the depreciation fund account, Rs. 10,000 to the engine fund account, and Rs. 26,000 allotted for dividend, from the profits for that year of only Rs. 74,500, while those of the current half-year exceeded that sum! In this way shareholders would not be deprived of the regular return in dividends.

As an old shareholder I may say that, because I considered the information I first obtained from the *locum tenens* of Mr. Jehangir, the agent, most unsatisfactory, I "rushed," as "Investor" says, to the papers, invoking the agents and directors by that means to do what is bare justice, and not allow themselves to be led away by any masters or other old "fogies" in the concern. I may add that I was at first informed that the company paid *yearly* dividends, hence no interim dividends, but on referring to my books, I found that *half-yearly* dividends had frequently been paid when profits permitted, and now I would ask in conclusion, what authority have the directors for withholding dividends or changing the engine, unless they wish to lower prices of shares and go in for the stock? They should, I submit, consult shareholders and take their opinion—not the opinion of those connected with the agency commission, nor of their *protegés* and friends.

I hope that the agent, Mr. Jehangir, on his return from Poona with the other directors will meet and give their consideration to the subject of this letter, and the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend, after allowing a reasonable amount to be carried, to the "Engine Fund Account" as was done last year.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 3. AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 4.

GREAT BRITTAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of the efficacy of the anti-cholera inoculations is likely to be carried a step further by a paper which Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer to the Calcutta Municipality, is about to lay before the corporation. Having induced the Municipality to make a grant towards the furtherance of the Haffkine system, Dr. Simpson is deeply concerned in the questions raised by its failure in the case of the East Lancashire at Lucknow. Between the results obtained in certain local outbreaks in Calcutta during the spring and the absence of any apparent results in the epidemic at Lucknow, there is a great gulf: but Dr. Simpson has been more successful than could have been hoped in finding a crossing. There are stepping-stones in the shape of other outbreaks in which the inoculation process had a trial which Dr. Simpson brings into review and which have an important bearing on the question. Such was the epidemic in the Gya jail in July last, a peculiarly valuable case from the scientific point of view, as the circumstances were naturally in favour of correct and exact deductions. And again fresh facts have come under observation in Calcutta since Dr. Simpson's first paper on the subject was written, the general tendency of which goes to support the value of the preventive process. As to the East Lancashire Dr. Simpson has two considerations to bring forward to account for the comparative failure of M. Haffkine's safeguard. First, that this regiment was treated at a very early stage of the operations, when the vaccines were used in a much weaker strength than it has since been found safe to adopt: and it is therefore possible that they were not strong enough to resist the peculiarly virulent type of cholera to which the men were exposed. Secondly, that a long time, fourteen or fifteen months, had elapsed between the vaccinations and the attack; and it is not yet certain how long protective power of the process maintains itself. The paper itself we shall be able to publish in our next issue, but it will be seen from this brief outline that it raises and treats of a whole crop of points of the first importance in arriving at a clear estimation of the value of this great experiment.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment in a suit brought against the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Cooverjee Heerjee and others, and in another suit brought by the same plaintiffs against Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, for brokerage due to the plaintiffs for the purchase of land near the old race-course, at Byculla, by the Municipal Commissioner from Bai Motlibai. The plaintiffs' case was that they were directed by the Municipal Commissioner, as they had been on previous occasions, if possible, to make the purchase in such a manner that it might not be known to the venders, that the Municipality were the intending purchasers, as by that means the transactions could be completed more cheaply. The purchase money for the plots of land belonging to Bai Motlibai amounted Rs. 7,47,489, the brokerage thereon at the rate of 2 per cent amounting to Rs. 14,949. The purchase-money for the plots belonging to the late Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama amounted to Rs. 1,73,124, the brokerage being Rs 3,462. The defendants would not pay the plaintiffs' claim, affirming that they never agreed to pay commission or brokerage to Heerjee, who was their broker, at the rate of 2 per cent, as alleged; and further that the agreements with Motlibai and Mr. Muncherjee Cama were not induced by the plaintiffs. His lordship disbelieved the evidence of several of the witnesses called for the defence, and awarded to the plaintiffs Rs. 18,412, the brokerage claimed in the first suit against the Corporation, with costs and interest on the judgment. In the second suit against Bai Motlibai, the plaintiffs were awarded Rs. 14,949, with interest and costs.

FROM all appearances the polo tournament, which was to commence at Quetta on the 1st instant, will be a most keenly contested series of games. As far as is at present known there is a team from the 7th or City of London Fusiliers, now stationed at Karachi, and several teams from each of the Fusilier Regiments in Quetta (the Royal Dublins and the Lancashire), also one from the R. A. Karachi and Quetta will also play each other. All the success which may attend the present trial will be due to the Hony. Secretary, Mr. Atkinson, R. E., who has devoted much of his leisure to the local encouragement of the game.

A DAUGHTER of a European Captain in the Nizam's army, says the *Madras Mail*, sues a nephew of a Nawab, until lately a Secretary in the Nizam's service, for breach of promise of marriage. The damages are estimated at Rs. 20,000. It is said that the young man is willing to marry if the young lady will pass the rest of her days in purdah, which she naturally refuses to do. The case is before the Residency Magistrate. It is said that the parties became familiar with each other at the local college.

MORE than two months have passed since Sir Salter Pyne arrived at Kabul bearing the invitation to the Amir to visit England, and we are no nearer a knowledge of His Highness's intentions, a contemporary remarks, than we were at the end of July. It was not anticipated that Abdur Rahman would reply at once: he has to weigh very carefully whether it would be politic for him to leave Afghanistan for three or four months and to look for ahead to eventualities. The early spring, we believe, is considered the season that would be best for the journey. At that period of the year, and indeed well into May, the north-eastern frontiers of Afghanistan are snow-bound and are therefore safe from attack by a possible enemy from the Pamirs. March is still several months distant, and the Amir may possibly yet elect to visit London then, though the probabilities are against his going. The war between China and Japan may yet cause international troubles, and if Russia finds herself checkmated by England in the Further East she may once again begin to make mischief in Central Asia. It should be remembered that, in spite of Lord Rosebery's sanguine utterances, the Pamir question still remains unsettled, and pressure can consequently be brought to bear upon Afghanistan by filibustering expeditions in the Upper Oxus Valley. The only dangerous pretender to the Afghan throne, Sardar Ishak Khan, is a guest in Russian territory, and his presence there is a factor which cannot be overlooked. Afghanistan, with its Amir absent in Europe, would offer a fine field of adventure, and a rebellion against Abdur Rahman would involve military preparations in India. We pointed out all these considerations months ago, says the *Pioneer*, when the announcement was made that the Queen-Empress had invited the Amir to London; and they have only gained in weight with the progress of events in Korea.

THE Joint-Magistrate at Cawnpore on Monday convicted A. Kellie, late agent in Cawnpore for Messrs. Ullmann and Hirschhorn, merchants, on three charges of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees.

LADY WHITE gave her last garden party of the season at Snowdon, Simla, on Monday afternoon, and the attendance was very large, as Simla is crowded with visitors. The weather is perfect and the current week promises to be an enjoyable one. The races take place on Thursday and Saturday, the cricket match against the Parsis being played on Wednesday and Friday. There is a mask and domino ball at the Town Hall on Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday evenings the burlesque of *Colonel Othello, V. C.*, is to be played at the theatre. Next week a matinee will be given on Monday, and three more performances of the burlesque; and the Lieutenant-Governor gives a dance at Barnes Court. The horse and dog show takes place at Annandale on the 10th.

MR. BURT, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, and Mr. Wigley, Legislative Department, are now engaged in revising the general rules for the working of railways in India. This work is expected to be finished by the end of the current month.

AN additional grant of Rs. 9,800, inclusive o allowances for establishment and tools and plant has been sanctioned from the reserve for Imperial military works for the completion of permanent huts for the miliary garrison at Kajuri Kach in the Gomul Pass.

UP to Monday evening, writes the *Pioneer*, nothing was known in Simla regarding possible demands to be made upon the Indian garrison for troops to protect the Treaty ports in China, though Reuter's telegrams indicate that the Home Government is becoming uneasy. We have advocated the immediate strengthening of Hongkong by sending the Rifle Brigade from Calcutta two months before it would start in the ordinary course of relief. There are also the Northumberland Fusiliers at Sitapur under orders for Singapore. Both these regiments might be warned for service at once, and with six regiments of native infantry they would form a very good division for the work of protecting the Treaty ports. With the exception of possible trouble on the Waziristan border, there is not likely to be any cold weather expedition, and even in the neighbourhood of the Gomul it is most unlikely that fighting will occur. One division of six thousand men could therefore be spared from India. There may be difficulty experienced in finding transports forthwith to carry such a force into the China Seas, but the danger of an attack upon Shanghai and the other ports is apparently becoming more real, and any further delay may have serious consequences. The reliefs from India to England might be suspended for the time, and the troopers and hired transports arriving from home might be employed to carry reinforcements to Hongkong in the first place. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings could also be used as she is a fine ship capable of accommodating 1½ British battalions or two regiments of native infantry. We cannot say how critical the position is considered in England, or what, if any, demands will be made on India, but with the Chinese army demoralised, fanatical mobs may at any moment attack the European settlements and their numbers would be swollen by disbanded soldiers. If anything is to be done, it should be done quickly.

UNTIL the Behar cadastral survey rules have been considered by the Bengal Government and officially published, the Bill to be drawn up by the Imperial Legislative Department will not be proceeded with It will probably be taken in hand in November, and be introduced at one of the first meetings of the Council in the Calcutta session.

IT is stated that the Duke and Duchess, of York will visit Craig-y-nos Castle early in October, when Madame Patti will give a special performance in her private theatre.

THE fortune left by the Comte de Paris must be reckoned at the least four millions sterling. The Comte's private income, apart from that of his wife or the interest of the fortune the Duchess de Galliera gave him for his political purposes, must have been at least 1,500,000 francs, or £60,000 a year.

FOR several years past it has been my endeavour to open the eyes of the clergy to the great truth that the chief obstacle to the general attendance of men at church is the "top" hat. I feel it somewhat unkind, therefore (Mr. Labouchere declares in *Truth*) that a West End curate should be proclaiming the truth as his own discovery, and that the *Morning Post* should, the other day, have placed a column and a half of its valuable space at the curate's disposal for the elucidation of his views. However, it is a consolation to know that some one else is working in the same field, and that there is a chance that the church of the future, or, to adopt the correct phrase of the moment, "the new church," will contain a suitable and safe depository for the new hat. I do not agree with the *Post's* West End curate that a man can only keep the Sabbath properly in a tall hat; but so long as many devout Christians are of that opinion, the curate is no doubt right in concluding that the first thing needful to make the top-hatted section of the community regular church goers is a cloak-room with a neat attendant and numbered tickets. He has, however, altogether failed to perceive that accommodation for umbrellas and waterproofs, not to mention overcoats, is only a degree less necessary than for hats. The truth is, that precisely the same accommodation in the way of lobbies and cloak-rooms is required in a church as in any other public building, and if the church was not to the extent of about 50 per cent. a mediæval anachronism, this would have been recognised long ago.

THE barmaid controversy continues, and the newspaper reader may learn more about the Hebes of the refreshment rooms than he could pick up in a twelve months of personal-investigation. A publican who joins in the correspondence says:—I can absolutely say without fear of contradiction that the barmaid does far more injury to the publican's business than any other employee. As soon as she enters a publican's service she writes a number of letters to her various friends, mostly of the male gender, and when they turn up the customers get very little attention. Watch the "mash," and you will find that he does not always pay full price for the large glasses of sherry, or the six-penny cigars he smokes, whilst he sits upon the stool and whispers into her ear various stories about the proprietor, his wife, and the barmaids at the house she has just left. Then there is another kind of barmaid (says the same gallant unemployer), she of the confidential order. You enter the house, ask for a drink, and after serving you she will tell you how the master and mistress had a nice row last night, and how the governor is such a nice man, but the mistress, "Oh, she's anything but a lady." This specimen generally informs you that her father is a large hotel proprietor at the seaside, and that she had entire charge, but "Father married again, you know, and I would never have another mother over me." Should you be in the habit of wearing a flower in your coat you will be worried almost to death until you give it to the begging barmaid. She is another specimen.

JEAN DE RESZKE (says a writer on stage kisses) has a tender way of taking the soprano's face between his hands, bending down, and kissing the parting in her fair wig that is perfectly lovely. Mr. Maurice Barrymore, the celebrated English actor, who has deserted us for the United States, "swaggers towards a girl with a half sad smile and a languid world-weary look in his eyes." Otis Skinner is noted as an "electrical kisser." Mrs. Kendal, too, "knows how to do such pretty things with kisses. I heard a man once say that in 'The Squire,' after she had persuaded her husband to write and announce the marriage to his mother, the way Mrs. Kendal suddenly stooped down and kissed the hand with which he was writing was the most 'fetching' thing he ever saw a woman do, except perhaps lefting down her back hair." The very "cutest" kissing is done by Miss Marie Tempest. She has a trick of placing her thumb nails to her lips and kissing the space between them, making a distinctly audible sound. To all appearances she has the tenor's face between her hands and her lips pressed to his, whereas there are the hands between them. They say the tenors do not like the Tempest kiss, but she is the prima donna, and they must submit.

"SCIENCE PROGRESS" for the current month (Scientific Press) gives the foremost position to an interesting article by Professor Halliburton, summarising the results of modern investigation into the question of the specific nature and action of snake poison. Dr. C. J. Martin, who, in association with Mr. McGarvie Smith, conducted an extensive inquiry regarding the venom of the Australian black snake, found it impossible to procure the services of a professional snake catcher, hence it was necessary for him to do all the work himself. As he puts it, it was also necessary to overcome that dislike and dread of the serpent which is instilled into the youthful intelligence at an early age in every Christian land. His method of obtaining the poison was an ingenious modification of that adopted by the Indian snake-men. The yield of poison per bite was very small, and so considerable time and patience were consumed in getting enough material to work with. The small quantity secreted is said to be amply atoned for by quality, the minimum fatal dose per pound weight being considerably less than that given by the Indian Snake Commission for the cobra. Some idea of this virulence may be gathered from the fact that one-thousandth part of a grain invariably kills a rabbit of five pounds weight in about a hundred seconds. This extraordinary power becomes more astounding still when it is known that the poison is a proteid —that is, one of those nitrogenous bodies which make up the substance of the soft tissues of the body and the blood—indistinguishable by chemical methods from those daily used as food by all of us.

ARRIVAL OF A SECOND TROOPSHIP.

THE hired Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 13th September with the 4th Dragoon Guards, consisting of twenty-two officers, five ladies, and two children, 536 men rank and file, forty-six women, and forty children, and drafts consisting of thirty-seven officers, six ladies, three children, 857 men, twenty-nine women, and sixty-nine children; three Royal Navy officers—in all sixty-two officers, 11 ladies, 5 children, 1,393 men, seventy-five women, and sixty-nine children. From Suez to Aden moderate winds and very hot weather were experienced. In the Arabian Sea there was moderate South-West Monsoon and cloudy weather. The s. s. Clyde, bound for Aden, was sighted. The Victoria will leave for England on the 11th instant with the advance squadron 2nd Dragoon Guards to Egypt; advance squadron 7th Dragoon Guards from Egypt to England; and also details. The officers who have arrived in the vessel are:—

Lieut-Col Mrs P K Doyne, 4th Dragoon Guards
Major A A Sandys, 4th Dragoon Guards
Major and Mrs H C Littledale and child, 4th Dragoon Guards
Major J W Dent, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt F B Woolwright, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt Hon W Wrottesley, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt R W Morley, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt D P Sellar, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut B L Carew, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut T E N Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut C R Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut C Parker-Toulson, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut E F Holden, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut E Rickards, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut A R Liddell, 4th Dragoon Guards
2nd Lieut tA Milward-Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt & Mrs W H Trethewy, Hampshire Regt
2nd Lieut and Mrs F T Mc Clellan, 4th Dragoon Guards
2nd Lieut B H H Mathew-Lennowe, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt and Adjt and Mrs J Flint, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lt and Rg Mr and Mrs E P Cant and child, 4th Dragoon Guards
Lieut and Qr-Mr J Hopkins, 4th Dragoon Guards
Vety Lt-Col and Mrs H Thompson, A V D
Inspector and Mrs W F Blount and 3 children, Army Schools
Major A C King, 5th Lancers
Major H M Ridley, 7th Hussars
Major F B Bunny, R A
Capt J Fowle, 21st Hussars
Surg-Major G E A Smythe, A M S
Surg-Capt and Mrs T du B Whayte, A M S
Surg-Capt and Mrs R H Clement, A M S
Capt J A Deaby, R E
Lieut G S Worsley, R A
Lieut B H Rooke, R E
Lieut T M Young, 16th Lancers
2nd Lieut M Jones, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut J A C N Daniell, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut M G E Woodmass, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut G D Franks, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut S S Benny, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut H A Porter, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut J F Ritchie, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut P M Langton, 21st Hussars
2nd Lieut C G G Hutchinson, 21st Hussars
2nd Lieut W A Fraser, 21st Hussars
2nd Lieut R C Butt, 1st R Fus
2nd Lieut A F H Pigott, 2nd Border Regt
2nd Lieut J H Hudson, 2nd R Sussex Regt
Surg-Lieut and Mrs H W H O'Reilly, A M S
Surg-Lieut N Marder, A M S
2nd Lieut H J Kreyer, 2nd Wilts Regt
Lieut A de S Burton, 1st Liverpool Regt
Lieut J H Elphinstone Dalrymple, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut H W Fletcher, 1st East Lanc Regt
Lieut R A Nugent, R Navy
Lieut H C Boyle, R Navy
Sub-Lieut J P Barton, R Navy
Lieut C E Macquoid, I S Corps
2nd Lieut G A Watts, I S Corps
Revd J Redmond, D D, Actg Chaplain (R C)
Revd E Rivers, Actg Chaplain (C E)

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE SUBJECT OF OSCULATION.

A LADY correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—A book lately published by a certain sect in Russia, entitled *The Dangers of Kissing*, condemns kissing on medical grounds as a means of contagion and spreading of disease. Here, however, we are threatened with danger from osculation in another form, consequent on a sudden outbreak of prudery in the eastern capital of our Indian Empire, which is causing widespread consternation throughout every branch of the service. The late decision in the Madras kissing scandal has rudely awakened Indian society to the dangers attending indiscreet indulgence in this somewhat senseless pastime, and filled the minds in certain circles with dismay. From the solemn chaplain to the grave surgeon, the gay colonel to the giddy subaltern alike, has the terror struck home; to each has it been borne in upon that hitherto have they been disporting themselves, as it were, on a mine, from which a match in the shape of a whisper from an indiscreet fair one has blown them up sky high!

THE WEAKNESS OF MEN.

Men are weak, women fascinating—a momentary indiscretion, a hastily expressed wish that the ruby lips presented so temptingly before you may be brought in closer contact, and the result is—Ruin! Worse still, overcome by a sudden impulse, you commit the act —what then! Cashiering at the least, and the possibility that outraged purity may not be satisfied with anything short of having you drummed out of the station. Well may the unwary, whom lapses in the past render more ready victims, feel as if the sword of Damocles were suspended over their heads.

The ways of Government are inscrutable. But considered with the antecedent history of the Madras service before us—its late action in kissing case favours much of straining at gnats and swallowing camels. It would appear that an officer may do worse—the worst, in fact, figure as a co-respondent in a divorce case, and after the proceedings, by marrying the wife of the man he has betrayed, condone for everything—such cases have not been unknown in the annals of even the medical service of this immaculate presidency. Yet, for

THE ASKING OF A KISS,

by the present ruling, be his past never so blameless as clear as crystal and as white as snow, it avails him nothing; he must send in his papers and vanish off the scene. Society cannot tolerate such a transgressor. Where hecatombs had not satisfied in the past, there is something supremely ludicrous in the offering up of this solitary victim to the altar of social purity. Be this as it may, kissing now ranks as an offence visitable with the severest penalties. The Government has pronounced it so, and the Secretary of State approves. Nothing now remains but that rules should be published for the guidance of officers in the several branches of the service with regard to this offence, and these will, no doubt, fill an interesting page in the *Rules and Regulations of the Madras Army*.

In osculatory offences, as with others, there must naturally exist

DEGREES OF ENORMITY,

as, for instance, the kissing of a colonel's wife by a subaltern would naturally constitute a graver offence than if the kisser were of the same rank as the kissee's husband; and the case of a subaltern kissing the daughter of a civil servant of high standing could hardly be met with the same punishment awarded in the two first cases, and so on. These points will, no doubt, be carefully defined; and it is to be hoped that in all cases the amount of provocation given by the kissee may be admitted as an extenuating circumstance.

Meanwhile, susceptible youth and amorous middle age would do well to eschew the alluring precincts of *kalla jaggas*, sitting out dances and all like occasions conducive to arouse the tender emotions. As for those delicious drives, with *Punch* we would say—"Don't."

LYON'S OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

AT the Tivoli Theatre, to-morrow evening, Messrs. Lyons and Company will re-appear after two years' absence. Since their last visit they have appeared throughout the East and all over the Australian Colonies. Arriving in Colombo, some few weeks since, a series of successful performances were given there, also in Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Poona. The press speak in eulogistic terms of the many performers. The Misses Leon Lyons, Gwynne Hunter, Dolly and Flo Cameron, and Messrs. Percy Clifton and George Dean come in for the greater share of attention. The Misses Cynthia and Dot Carey have been engaged for the season, which is to be a brief one. Mrs. Harry Dent is the pianiste. The company possesses an extensive repertoire, and there is only to be one performance of each piece. On Monday "The Isle of Beauty" will be given, and during the week "Miss Esmeralda," "Blue-Eyed Susan," and "Cinder Ellen up too late," etc. The music is bright and sparkling. The dresses and scenery are new, and everything is being done to make the season the success it certainly deserves to be. The box plan at Soundy and Co. is now open for the season.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN JAMES JACKSON, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Central Prison at Hyderabad (Sind).

MR. STRAND, late private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, has returned to London after paying a visit to the ex-Premier. He states that he found Mr. Gladstone full of vigour, and his health and strength appeared to be fully restored. The Press Association says it learns from another source that it will soon be necessary for Dr. Nettleship to make further examination of Mr. Gladstone's eyes.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 3.

THE Commission devoted almost the whole time to-day to hearing the examination and cross-examination of Moogatram Lullubhoy, the Inamdar of Visol, an intelligent-looking man, who was allowed a chair outside the witness-box. Mr. Mehta put in certain documents relating to the case, and with a view to saving time, he suggested that the documents should go on record without their being read if Mr. Apte agreed to the course he proposed. Mr. Apte insisted upon the documents being read, a proceeding which occupied nearly two hours.

As a rule the court adjourns at half-past five. At the time of rising to-day, one of the witnesses in the case of the Inamdar of Visol was under cross-examination. The president suggested that Mr. Apte should go on for half-an-hour more and try to finish the cross-examination of the witness if he could. Mr. Mehta supported the president's view, stating that for his own part he was willing to sit half-an-hour later than the usual time, Mr. Apte, however, said that he felt tired, and was unable to go on then. The president remarked that really they were doing little work, and it seemed that the work was becoming interminable. Mr. Apte replied that was neither his fault nor that of the prosecution. In future he might see his way to sit until a long hour if the cross-examination of a witness had not been concluded at the time of rising, but that day he was quite tired. The president did not press the point under the circumstances.

Mr. Apte then said that Saturday was a public holiday, and he wished to know whether the court would observe it or not. The president replied that the enquiry would be continued on Saturday, but the Commissioners would observe the *Dasera* holiday, which comes off on Tuesday next.

The fourth article of charge against Mr. Bapat was (1) "That you by, or through your agent, Digamber, one of your subordinates, on or about 2nd Ashad Sud, 13th Savant, 1949, corruptly received gold to the value of about Rs. 4,000 *Babashai* from one Moogatram Lullubhoy, under pretence of showing, or as an inducement to show, favour to the said Moogatram Lullubhoy in your official capacity as Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State." (2) "That you, on or about the date and through your agent aforesaid, did extort gold to the value of about Rs. 4,000 *Babashai* from the said Moogatram Lullubhoy."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in giving the bare outlines of the case, said that from the evidence he would place before the Commission they would find that the person from whom this bribe is alleged to have been received is Moogatram Lullubhoy, the Inamdar of Visol, who had three cases pending in the department. One of the cases was purely of Barkhali (Alienation) Department, and related to the Inami tenure of Visol, and the other two cases were survey cases with regard to the boundaries of certain villages. In 1890 Mr. Ozanne was Acting Survey Commissioner, and in this matter of the village of Visol he passed an order to the effect that the Inamdar should pay a quit rent of eight annas during his life-time, after which the village would be resumed. This order was passed on the 17th of March, 1890. The Inamdar appealed against this decision of Mr. Ozanne. In the meantime the boundary cases had also been decided. It was in the latter part of 1889—he believes October 1889—the Inamdar filed an appeal against the decisions of boundary matter before Mr. Elliot. Now in this state of things an order was passed by Mr. Elliot on the petition in the boundary appeal, and it was as follows:—"I shall hear no appeal of the Inamdar of Visol regarding the boundaries of the village of Visol. It appears to me proved that his sole interest by legal grounds in the village of Visol is fifteenth per annum. If Government grants him any more, it is out of *meherbani*. The interest being so small, it is not his business to move Government regarding the boundaries of the village, and he does so only because he claims to be full Inamdar, and this I do not hold him to be. He has appealed to his Highness regarding the decision of the Commissioner on his status

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me a space in your journal to set forth a grievance, which Tanna passengers suffer under by the new G. I. P. Railway time-table, which has come in force on the 1st instant. Now for the first time Tanna passengers are not booked by the 7 up and 7 down through trains, which, considering that the trains available for Tanna passengers is not unlimited, must cause great inconvenience. It is true that there are under the new time-table still 18 up and 18 down trains for Tanna passengers, but many of them run at unseasonable times, and the addition to the local train service does not compensate the inconvenience felt by the fact that passengers are not booked by through trains, which run during the day. I invite your readers to a comparison between the new and the old time-tables as to trains running during a portion of the day. If we look first to the down trains, we find that after 9-30 a.m. till 5-20 p.m. (Bombay time) there run in the interval of 8 hours only 3 trains timed 11-45 a.m., 1-15, and 3 p.m., while before there were 5 trains, better-timed, being 10-30 a.m., 12-30, 2, 3, and 4-30 p.m. I may mention that Saturday is an early day in all the firms and Government offices, but the half-holiday begins for the majority after 3 p.m., and as there is no train till 5-20 p.m. this becomes useless. Again, if we look to the up trains after 9-26 a.m., till 6-40 p.m., an interval of 9 hours, we have 4 trains timed 11-10 a.m., 1-10, 3-15, and 5-5 p.m., instead of 6 trains timed 9-55 and 11-3 a.m., and 1-3, 3-46, 4-18, and 6-17 p.m., Tanna being a sudder station with the District and Magistrate's Courts many people from Salsette and lawyers and others from Bombay frequent it, and the inconvenience to which these people have to put up with is great. For the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 9-30 a.m. is rather early, while the train after at 11-45 is too late. Again, to come away from Tanna there is a train at 5-5 p.m., which is too early, and no train till 6-40 p.m. I submit that the objection to booking local passengers by through trains, if at all necessary, could be restricted to Coorla, for Coorla has a large number of local trains.—Yours, &c.,

18 YEARS A DAILY PASSENGER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of the introduction, from the 1st of this month, by the G. I. P. Railway authorities, of a new regulation, forbidding public from travelling by through trains between Bombay and Kalyan, the local passengers of every description have been experiencing much inconvenience. The local trains are always overcrowded, and for the last three days I have had to stand in the compartment for want of room: many others were put to similar discomfort. I hope these lines will serve to call the attention of the authorities to the state of things.—Yours, &c.,

October 4. A PASSENGER.

VAGRANT LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me through the medium of your journal to request the Public Health Department to arrange to remove the lepers that are often seen to find their way in Girgaum and other native quarters to the Leper Asylum at Trombay.

Nearly half-a-dozen persons affected with this contagious disease are always seen sitting near the Girgaum Old Police Court, and pressing their claim of charity upon the generosity of the passers-by. Undoubtedly these unfortunate people deserve the sympathy and charitable aid from their fellow-brethren. But when a charitable Leper Asylum is thrown open for the reception of this class of people at the liberal expense of the generous citizens of Bombay, I believe that in the interest and for the safety of public health it is the duty of the authorities concerned to send these vagrant lepers to the Leper Home for their own benefit.—Yours, &c., A RESIDENT.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

THE MAIL TRAIN AND THE ELEPHANT.

RAILWAY trains on the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway are, as a rule, careful not to excite the animosity of stray cattle on the hillside. There is always a prospect that the engine and not "the coo" would come off second best in a serious set-to; and a conscientious driver has been known to stop his train, and interpose his own person between an angry heifer and a feeble locomotive. This incident forms a striking contrast with a recent battle of the giants on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. From the interesting account which we publish below, it will be seen that a wild elephant trespassing on the track was carried about a hundred yards by the engine of the mail train, and precipitated down a bank some sixty feet high. The victorious engine did not escape scot-free, for, after vindicating its right of way, it left the track with the first five carriages and the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent. The correspondent who reports the incident writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—

An accident perhaps unparalleled in the history of railways occurred on the night of the 28th ultimo, when the Bengal-Nagpur Railway up-mail ran into and killed a wild elephant (a tusker) about five miles below Gailkhera station. The country around here is very wild, and is covered with dense and heavy jungle, but although elephants have been met with before in the district, they are not common. The victim of this accident appears to have been a solitary male, who, having found his way on to the track, continued to move down the line on a steep artificial bank which forms the approach of the Carro River, and when the train came rushing down at forty-two miles an hour, he found himself on a bank sixty feet high with scarcely room to turn. The engine caught him about the middle of the body, and carried him about a hundred yards. At this point the engine left the track along with the first five carriages, one of them being that of the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent. This gentleman himself was on the engine at the time the accident occurred, and that he and the driver escaped is marvellous.

As the train came to a stand the elephant slid off down the bank sixty feet below. Owing to the intense darkness it was some time before those on the engine could ascertain what the object was, and the crowd that gathered on the top of the bank was disinclined to explore the uncanny black mass below. At last the Public Works Inspector gallantly slid down the bank, and landed right on the top of the dead elephant, who was found in a sitting position with his tusks buried deep in the ground.

Assistance was summoned from the nearest Locomotive station, Chakardarpur; and the relief-train going out with a number of railway officers and men, the carriages and engine were soon re-railed, and the line put into order.

The tusks have very rightly been appropriated by the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent and the driver, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The guard presented himself with the tail, and baked elephant's foot was going abegging at Chakardarpur on Saturday evening.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY and Honorary Captain A. Banks, Military Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

SIX months' leave, on medical certificate, has been granted to Surgeon-Capt. J. G. Hogel, Medical Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY and Honorary Lieut. J. Simon, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, and is succeeded by Conductor Alexander Lawson, who is to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

PERMISSION to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Major J. M. Candy, Lieut. C. G. Carnegy, and Captain A. T. H. Newman, all of the Staff Corps, and to Captain C. E. Wilson, Durham Light Infantry.

CAPT. A. A. CARLETON, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, has been granted five months' leave on medical certificate; and one year's leave on private affairs has been granted to Lieut. C. U. Price, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted as follows to Staff Corps officers: Major G. C. Dobbs, three months; Major A. A. Pearson, six months, on private affairs; Captain A. C. Yate, six months; Lieut. C. Burrad, three months, on medical certificate; also to Lieut. W. V. Scudamore, Royal Engineers, three months, private affairs.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE BALLADHUN MURDER CASE.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE following is the text of the official papers sent in by the Government of India regarding this case, which have been asked for in the Commons:—

From the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial Police, to the Secretary of State for India:—We have now the honour to enclose a copy of a letter, dated 29th ultimo, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and of its enclosure, containing the explanation of Mr. J. Clark in connection with the trial before him as officiating Sessions Judge, of Sagal Semba Sajow and others, for the murder of Mr. Cockburn, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks thereon.

2. The Honourable Judges of the High Court in their judgment, dated the 11th December, 1893, (a copy of which was forwarded to you among the enclosures of our despatch of the 5th ultimo) condemned as illegal or improper the following proceedings of the Sessions Court:—

(*a*) That the Judge did not deal properly with the dying declaration made on the 14th April, 1893, by the woman Sadi, in which she stated that she had seen no Manipuris among the murderers. The Public Prosecutor wrongly, as the High Court considered, raised objection to this declaration being received in evidence, and the Sessions Judge refused the application made on behalf of the prisoners to summon the Magistrate who had recorded the declaration. The Judge himself, however, considered it without having it before the assessors. The High Court expressed disagreement also with the reasons for which the Judge held the declaration to be valueless as being incoherent and unreliable.

(*b*) That the Judge did not insist on full information from Inspector Joy Chandra Bhadra as to the date on which he first examined the approver Mukta Singh.

(*c*).—That the Judge's reasons for accepting the evidence of the approvers as trustworthy were insufficient.

(*d*).—That the Judge treated as evidence under section 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the depositions of witnesses which the committing Magistrate had taken without allowing cross-examination.

(*e*).—That the Judge improperly allowed the Public Prosecutor to cross-examine Sajow Sing, one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The following remarks on each of those points are suggested to us by Mr. Clark's explanation:—

3-A.—The matter of Sadi's dying declaration.—In the case of the Empress *vs.* Samir-ud-din (I. L. R. VIII. Calcutta, 211) where the dying statement of the deceased had been recorded by the Magistrate as a deposition, and admitted in evidence as such at the trial, though not taken in the presence of the accused, the High Court held that the evidence had been improperly admitted, and that the Magistrate ought to have been called to prove the statement as a dying declaration. This case seems to have been misunderstood by Mr. Clark as deciding that by no proceeding of his could the record of the dying declaration of the woman Sadi have been made admissible as evidence of what she said. But apart from the fact that he seems to have overlooked the distinction between the admissibility of such a document as evidence against a prisoner's request, the question is, whether he ought to have summoned Mr. Howell (who could have used the record to refresh his memory) to depose to what she said. Mr. Clark gives as his reasons for not summoning Mr. Howell that another witness was present who had heard the declaration made; that a re-trial of the whole case would have been necessitated by adjourning it to the next sessions so as to admit of Mr. Howell's attendance; that he knew Mr. Howell attached no weight to Sadi's statement, and that the statement was contradictory in itself and inherently improbable. The opinion of the High Court is not to be contested that it was important in the interests of the accused that clear evidence should be brought on the record of what Sadi actually said, and we are not prepared to hold the reasons given by Mr. Clark to be sufficient to justify him in having omitted to obtain the best evidence procurable regarding the woman's statement. It may be granted that the prisoner had no technical right to require the production of Mr. Howell, who was not named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial. Nevertheless since the native doctor who had been present when Sadi's dying declaration was made, and who deposed that she did not name either Manipuris or Gurkhas, could not remember all that the woman said, and inasmuch as a complete record of her statement was of great importance to the accused, and was applied for by them, we believe it to have been injudicious on the part of the officiating Sessions Judge that he did not comply with the application of the defence to summon Mr. Howell, and that he did not think it necessary to bring, as far as possible, the contents of the declaration made by Sadi on the record by himself examining Mr. Howell. At the same time, it is in our opinion evident that the Sessions Judge was not guilty of any culpable intention in the matter.

4. B.—The failure to obtain from the Police Inspector information as to the date of his first examination of Mukhta Singh, Mr. Clark has not made any reference to this point. The Inspector declined when under cross-examination to refresh his memory by referring to the police diaries. Had he done so, he would have become liable under section 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be cross-examined on the diaries. It appears to us that the Judge ought to have compelled the witness to ascertain and disclose the date inquired about, and that this might probably have been done without rendering it necessary that the diaries should, in accordance with section 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code, be introduced for purposes of cross-examination.

5. C.—The acceptance by the Sessions Court of the evidence of the approvers.—Mr. Clark has not submitted any remarks upon the subject. It appears obvious, however, that the point is one entirely of judicial discretion. The circumstances which to the High Court seemed to discredit the evidence of the approvers did not deprive it of credibility in the opinion of the Sessions Judge. The High Court held that the long detention of the approvers showed unmistakably that their statements were obtained under pressure from the police. The Sessions Judge did not believe that the police had been guilty of misconduct, and (as intimated in paragraph 5 of the Resolution in the Home Department, No. 272, dated the 4th June, 1894, forwarded with our despatch of the 5th June last) we found no reason to think that the police tutored the witnesses or extorted evidence. At any rate the objection only goes to the weight of the evidence, not to its admissiblity, and even if the Sessions Judge was mistaken as to its value, that does not, as appears to us, affect the propriety of his action in admitting it.

6. D.—Admission as evidence of depositions recorded by the Magistrate without allowing cross-examination.—In our Resolution in the Home Department No. 272, dated the 4th ultimo, dealing with the conduct of the police and magistracy in this case, we have held that the Magistrate was entirely in error in refusing to allow cross-examination. Here, again, the opinion of the High Court is not to be contested that the depositions of Sajow Singh and Khamdal Singh were not duly taken within the meaning of section 288 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and we consider the action of the Sessions Judge to have been erroneous, and also, in view of the objection raised at the time, unwise. We would, however, observe that the ruling (in the matter of Dham Mondul and others. VI. Calcutta L. R. 53) cited by Mr. Clark gave him some colour of authority for his proceeding, and we have no doubt that he acted in perfect good faith in the matter.

7.—E. Permission to cross-examine Sajow Singh, a witness for the prosecution.—We have alluded to the law on this subject in paragraph 4 (i) of the Home Department Resolution of the 4th June last. The prisoner Sagal Semba Sajow was in some respects the principal accused, and the Chief Commissioner in his letter forwarded with our despatch of the 5th June, has expressed the opinion that the evidence was strongest against this man. The witness Sajow Singh had made the statement before the committing Magistrate, that on the night of the murder Sagal Semba Sajow and Chang-bang-bang Sajow (another accused) had left his house about 10 or 11 o'clock, saying they had headaches and would go to sleep. Before the Sessions Judge the witness said that if he had made this statement it was a mistake, and he then deposed that Sagal Semba and Chang-bang-bang remained at his house from 7 or 8 p.m. till daylight the next morning. The dead body of Mr. Cockburn was found by his bearer who went to the bungalow between 5 and 6 a.m. If, therefore, Sajow Singh's statement before the Sessions Court was true, Sagal Semba Sajow and Change-bang-bang Sajow could not possibly have been guilty of the murder. There were, therefore, before the Sessions Judge two statements made on oath by Sajow Singh, one tending to implicate and the other to exculpate the accused, and of these two statements one must have been false. The Sessions Judge then learned from the prosecution that they believed they could prove facts which tended to show that the latter or exculpatory statement was the false statement, and that the witness had been tampered with on behalf of the defence. He therefore came to the conclusion that the prosecution might properly be permitted "to put to the witness a question which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party" (Evidence Act, Section 154). In cross-examination the fact was elicited that Sajow Singh, before coming to the court as a witness, had been staying at the house of one Amo Singh, who was both a relative of the accused Changbang-bang Sajow and himself a witness for the defence, and had met at his house no less then 10 or 11 other witnesses for the defence who had been at the same time] assembled. It is true that Sajow Singh also stated in his cross-examination that he had not talked to any one at Amo Singh's about the case, but the facts elicited were nevertheless, it appears to us, of material weight. We do not feel ourselves called on to express an opinion upon a pure question of the interpretation and application of the law, but we are quite satisfied after considering the above circumstances and the terms of section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, that we have no reasonable cause to condemn Mr. Clark's action in this matter.

8. In conclusion, we have to express our concurrence with the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam that there is no reason to suppose that the Officiating Sessions Judge did not act perfectly *bona fide* throughout the proceedings, or that he had any intention of placing the accused at a disadvantage. Holding the views set forth above on the details of the Judge's procedure, we do not consider it was necessary to take any further measures in connection with the case.

The following is the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Shillong, June 29th, 1894.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my telegram, dated the 21st June, 1894, on the subject of the Balladhun murder case, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter, dated the 20th June, 1894, from Mr. J. Clark, the officer who, as Sessions Judge, tried the persons accused of having committed the dacoity and murders, submitting an explanation of his action in the case.

2. The points on which Mr. Clark's conduct as Judge was found fault with by the Honourable Judges are set forth at page 7 of the High Court's Judgment (a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter dated the 4th May 1894), and have reference to his action regarding the dying declaration of the woman Sadi and his procedure in regard to the witness Sajow Singh. The Chief Commissioner has now considered Mr. Clark's explanation, and has come to the conclusion that there is no reason to suppose that that officer din not act perfectly *bona fide* throughout the proceedings, or that he had the slightest intention of placing the accused at an unfair disadvantage during the Sessions trial. This being so, the Chief Commissioner cosiders that the Executive Government is not further concerned with the Sessions Judge's action on either of the points referred to in the High Court's judgment. If the Judge erred, it was on matters of purely judicial discretion, and with this the High Court has sufficiently dealt.

3. I am to add with reference to paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 272-73, dated the 4th June, 1894, of the Government of India in the Home Department (Police) that the Chief Commissioner has not overlooked the consideration of the point whether a special inquiry was necessary with reference to the conduct of Khedam Singh and the Gosain of Jaipur, but that he has come to the conclusion that there are not sufficient grounds for making such inquiry.

4. I am to forward for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the printed paper book containing the record of the Sessions trial in the case received from the Registrar of the High Court.

From J. Clark, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, No. 1354, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Silchar, June 20, 1894.

I have the honour to submit the following explanation in connection with the judgment of the Honourable High Court in the case of Empress *versus* Chauba Singh and others, known as the Balladhun case.

2. The first point calling for any remarks from me is the dying deposition of the woman Sadi. The leading case in regard to such matters is, I believe, that of Empress *versus* Samir-ud-din (Indian Law Reports, VIII. Calcutta, 211) and if that case be followed, the record of the woman's statement was not, and could not, be made evidence by itself, all that could be done was to elicit from witnesses who heard the statement made evidence as to the statement; and it is contended that I ought to have summoned Mr. Howell, the Magistrate, who recorded the dying deposition. My reasons for not doing so were as follows:—

(*a*) There was actually present in court a witness who heard the statement made, viz., the native doctor of the garden, Chandra Kumar Som, the pleader for the defence at first not only abstained from questioning him in regard to the woman's statement, but actually declined to do so when I suggested it to him; and the few questions I did eventually induce him to put were so worded as rather to show that the witness could not repeat the woman's statement verbatim than to ascertain exactly what he remembered of the substance of her statement.

(*b*) To have summoned Mr. Howell would have involved the adjournment of the case till the next Sessions, and as a necessary consequence, a re-trial, as by that time I should have been relieved of my appointment as Officiating Sessions Judge, Mr. Howell was at the time in charge of the Mangaldai sub-division, so that the adjournment of the case, which was the last on the calendar, would have been practically inevitable.

(*c*) As no genuine effort was made to ascertain from the witness Chandra Kumar what he knew regarding Sadi's statement, the application to summon Mr. Howell appeared to me rather intended as a means by which grounds of appeal might be obtained, it being expected that the application would be refused.

(*d*) So far from the accused being prejudiced by my not calling Mr. Howell, I may mention that long before the trial took place and while the case was still under investigation, Mr. Howell had, in a conversation with me, stated that he had placed no reliance upon the woman Sadi's statement. It is quite possible, therefore, that my knowledge of what his opinion of the statement was may have to some extent influenced me in thinking it less necessary in the interests of the accused to summon him than was contended in appeal.

(*e*) The statement was in itself contradictory, the woman saying at one point that she "was standing quite close to the sahib when he was cut down," and a little farther on that she "did not see him cut down." It differed materially from a statement made by her immediately after the occurrence, and it is opposed to all our experience that Kacharis should associate with Bengali Musalmans for any purpose, least of all for the commission of a crime such as this was.

3. Next as to the witness Sajow Singh. The Honourable Judges say:—"As to the witness Sajow Singh the procedure of the Sessions Judge is also open to objection. Before the Magistrate this witness stated that two of the prisoners left his house at about 10 p.m. Before the Sessions Court he said that they remained all night. He accounted for the contradiction as due to mistake. This contradiction was not in itself sufficient ground for treating the witness as a hostile witness. The Sessions Judge, however, allowed the prosecution to cross-examine him because as he has recorded, 'I find on inquiry from the prosecution that they believe they can prove facts which tend to show that the witness has probably been got up, apart from the difference in his evidence.' The prosecution have not attempted to do this, and to act on such a ground was clearly improper." If we turn to the evidence of the witness in question, we find (page 34) that the witness admitted in cross-examination by the Government pleader that since the trial began he had been associating with witnesses called for the defence, and had actually been at the house of a relation of one of the prisoners. When the application was made to cross-examine the witnesses by the pleader for the prosecution, I, as stated, asked whether they had any grounds apart from the difference in his evidence for considering the witness a hostile one; and when, in addition to a marked difference on a material point explained as being perhaps due to mistake, it was found that the witness had been associating with the witnesses and friends of the other side, it was not, I think, unreasonable to conclude that he had been gained over.

4. It is said that my action in bringing the evidence of this and other witnesses given before the committing Magistrate as to the record under section 288, Criminal Procedure Code, prejudiced the accused. In reply to this I would refer to the case. "In the matter of Dham Mundal" (VI. Cal. L. R. 53). I would also point out that it was, I think, clearly my duty in any case to consider the previous depositions given by the witnesses and to place them before the assessors, and that this was most easily accomplished, by bringing the depositions on to the record.

INSPECTORS MAUNG PO NI AND POKIRI of Rangoon, have been placed under suspension, pending an enquiry into their connection with a case at the recent Sessions, when the jury found the case had been concocted by the police.

THE East Indian Railway Earnings, in the week ended 22nd September, were Rs. 9,26,771. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,14,845. Increase, Rs. 11,926. Miles open, week ending 22nd September, 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 22nd September, Rs. 557. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 568. Decrease, Rs. 11. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 22nd September, 1894, Rs. 1,01,17,872. From 1st July, 1893, to 22nd September, 1893, Rs. 96,12,446. Increase, Rs. 5,05,426.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION IN THE FAR EAST.

IN the course of a long article on "The adverse influence of gold appreciation upon the trade of gold-standard countries with the East exemplified in China," Mr. W. H. Talbot, a Member of the Executive Committee, and Member of the Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, seeks to demonstrate the injury the trade of gold-currency nations suffers from the appreciation of their standard. The facts, which, if need be, can be supplemented by scores of others of similar character and consequence, must speak for themselves. Some of them are recorded for the first time; and all of them deserve earnest consideration. Mr. Talbot says: Various authorities have frequently, especially of late, referred to the trade of China as stagnant if not retrogressive; a melancholy condition of affairs perseveringly attributed to every imaginable cause except the right one. Viewed from the standpoint of China her trade must be regarded as at least satisfactory, for in addition to its annual extension the profit has decidedly been to China at the expense of the Western producer consequent upon appreciation of his standard; the losses inseparable from which have fallen wholly upon himself and his agents in the East, and have in nowise affected the Eastern consumer otherwise than beneficially.

The following table, expressed in the currency of Shanghai, that is, the tael of 565·7 troy grains of silver approximately 930 fine, is compiled from the official returns of the Chinese Customs, and illustrates the progress of foreign trade as affecting China:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1873	82,152,000	86,070,000	168,222,000
1875	75,392,000	76,493,000	151,735,000
1880	88,016,000	86,451,000	174,467,000
1885	97,902,000	72,156,000	170,058,000
1890	141,074,000	96,730,000	237,804,000
1891	145,744,000	112,052,000	257,796,000
1892	149,962,000	113,868,000	263,830,000
1893	168,013,000	129,462,000	297,475,000

In China, therefore, there have been increases of 105 per cent. in imports, 50 per cent. in exports, and a total increase in foreign trade of 77 per cent. In addition to this expansion, while exports commanded steady silver prices, imports had fallen considerably in silver in 1892 as shown in the table below. This volume of trade, when reduced to gold at the mean exchanges of each period, shows:—

Year.	Exchange.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	s. d.	£	£	£
1873	5 9½	23,784,000	24,925,000	48,709,000
1875	5 6¾	20,925,000	21,275,000	42,207,000
1880	5 1½	22,508,000	22,108,000	44,616,000
1885	4 9½	23,301,000	17,175,000	40,479,000
1890	4 8	32,917,000	22,570,000	55,487,000
1891	4 5	32,848,000	24,745,000	57,593,000
1892	3 10¾	29,211,000	22,180,000	51,391,000
1893	3 6¾	29,577,000	22,791,000	52,368,000

If the returns of Chinese trade as recorded in sterling are relied upon, it will appear that instead of an increase of 105 per cent. in imports there is little over 24 per cent. exports have decreased by 8½ per cent.; the addition to the value of the whole trade in twenty-one years being 7¼ per cent. only. From the Western point of view trade with China has shrunk or remained almost stationary; whereas, in truth, it has only shrunk in gold valuation; to the Chinese it is a growing and profitable commerce: to them there has been an expansion represented by 129,000,000 taels of their money, or in gold at the low rate of exchange of 2s. 10d. £18,300,000; instead of £3,680,000 of the gold valuation of this identical trade.

The imports include two items of Indian produce and manufacture of sufficient importance to call for separate consideration. Indian yarn and Indian opium found ready markets in China. In 1889 India shipped to China alone 83,788,000 pounds weight of yarn of the Customs valuation of 13,191,000 taels, equal in India to 402 lakhs of rupees, in 1892 the quantity had become 167,265,000 pounds weight, valued at 23,372,000 taels or 713 lakhs of rupees. Opium, the great bulk of which comes from British India, averaged in value 1890-1893, 32,300,000 taels, or 985 lakhs of rupees.

The value to India of the export to China of opium and cotton yarn in 1892 was equivalent to 1,669 lakhs of rupees; and as China sends little to India and pays for her imports from that country in shipments elsewhere, the proceeds of which are available for Council bills, it follows that if the trade with India and China is reduced the demand for Council bills must be also affected. By closing the mints to the public coinage of Rupees the Indian Government brought into operation in China the principal cause of stimulation of yarn manufacture in India; that is, the advantage to be found in supplying the requirements of the people by native manufacture; and with a difference of from 15 to 20 per cent. in exchange in the silver currencies of India and China, the latter speedily seized the opportunity and the manufacture of yarn in China for domestic use is becoming a home industry while it already flourishes on a large scale in Japan.

With the trade between silver-standard India and silver-standard China thrown out of gear by a forced arbitrary difference in exchange of 15 to 20 per cent., perhaps some comfort may be found in the benefits from the trade between Great Britain and China to compensate for the injury inflicted upon Anglo-Indian interests; and the following instructive table has been compiled. The years selected are 1873, before the appreciation of gold exerted a material effect, and 1892, before the operation of extraordinary causes, such as the close of the Indian Mints and the repeal of the Sherman-Windom Bill, threw Eastern commerce into confusion. Five staple imports of English production are selected for this illustration; and care must be taken to remember that the decline shown in these articles has been general and extended to every class of imports from gold countries.

The lower prices of raw material with improved methods of production and manufacture have had an effect on cost; but the shrinkage in gold prices has progressed year by year until it approaches the verge of exhaustion. Transport expenses, insurance, storage and agents' commissions have participated in the common decline; and now some new form of reduction in first cost is being eagerly looked for to satisfy the demands of the Gold Fetish. The British workman has been warned that owing to the fall in prices he can afford a reduction in wages. Having shown how injuriously workmen at home are affected by the gold appreciation, and referred to the unrest and uncertainly of the labour market, Mr. Taibot contencies.

The following table is intended to show in a clear manner the fall in gold prices in England and silver prices in China of the commodities named and involved in the appreciation of gold, as represented by the purchasing power of one thousand ounces of each metal:—

ONE THOUSAND OUNCES OF GOLD.

Article.	Quantity.	1873.	1892.	1893. Appreciation per cent.
Shirtings ..	in pieces ...	8,111	18,636	56·5
Drills	„ ..	5,046	8,043	37·6
Camlets ..	„ ..	885	1,335	54·3
Nailrod ...	in tons ...	265	519	49·0
Lead	„ ...	148	317	53·5

ONE THOUSAND OUNCES OF SILVER.

Shirtings ..	in pieces ...	516	795	35·1
Drills	„ ...	317	340	6·7
Camlets ...	„ ...	56	83	32·1
Nailrod.....	in tons ...	22	32	24·0
Lead	„ ...	9·3	13·4	30·3

The sudden decline in the gold value of silver in 1893 compelled Chinese consumers to pay more for imported goods or forego their use; the following table shews that although prices in China have been raised from 20 to 40 per cent., the exporter receives in 1894 less than ever before in sterling return for his goods.

		Taels.	Exchange.	Sterling.
7-lbs. Shirtings	1892	1·07	3 10¾	£0 4 2
	1893	1·25	3 6¾	0 4 4¼
	1894	1·42	2 10½	0 4 1
Drills	1892	2·50	3 10¾	0 9 8
	1893	2·95	3 6¾	0 9 4
	1894	3·22	2 10½	0 9 3
Camlets	1892	10·30	3 10¾	2 0 2
	1893	10·36	3 6¾	1 16 3
	1894	12·14	2 10½	1 14 10
Nailrod Iron	1892	2·50	3 10¾	0 8 11
	1893	2·59	3 6¾	0 9 1
	1894	3·05	2 10½	0 8 9
Lead	1892	3·75	3 10¾	0 14 7
	1893	4·05	3 6¾	0 14 3
	1894	4·79	2 10½	0 13 9

In "The Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1893" Mr. Kopsch, Statistical Secretary to the Customs, says—

"The revenue is the surest indication of decline or development in China's international trade, and the receipts derived from foreign imports afford proof of a portentous diminution, with no commensurate counterbalancing advance from the export trade abroad, as the constant downward tendency of sterling exchange of the Shanghai tael, which dropped during the year from 3s. 10 7/8d. to 3s. 2d., quite demoralized all export business. The gross collection was Hk. Tls. 21,989,300, or Hk. Tls. 699,754 below that of 1892. Compared with the figures of the previous year, import duties, excluding opium, show a further decline of Hk. Tls. 406,565, which is accounted for by a decreased importation of foreign goods consequent upon the enhanced price of all commodities from gold standard countries*...

"The division of the import trade in which foreign gold capital is embarked—which should be kept distinct from the equally large Asiatic portion paid for in silver—has been characterised by an unprecedented retrograde movement, which can only be ascribed to the appreciation in the gold value of silver causing an immense curtailment, at their greatly enhanced prices, in the demand for textiles, opium, etc. Indeed if this decline continues it will completely nullify the advantages expected to accrue from the opening of new ports and great markets, such as Chungking, where the value of foreign merchandise imported has fallen off by over Hk. Tls. 1,250,000 as compared with the figures of 1892. Nor has the depreciation in the gold value of silver stimulated the export trade abroad to the extent anticipated. It would thus appear that, to the trade of China the great appreciation of gold has proved ruinous to the import business, and the instability of silver utterly disorganising to the export trade."

In a recent speech in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne, ex-Viceroy of India, endeavoured to dispel the apprehensions now so seriously felt with regard to the future of Indian trade with China. It is therefore fitting that the theories of the ex-Viceroy, should be compared with the conclusions justly drawn from the facts of the particular trade which Lord Lansdowne declares is uniojured.

"The dislocation in exchange brought about by according a fictitious value to the rupee and closing the Indian Mints to the coinage of silver has resulted, as predicted, in a very serious falling-off in the entire trade from India to China. . . . The trade in Indian yarn has undergone a sudden and severe check, the quantity having receded from 1,254,400 piculs (74,665 tons) to 937,800 piculs (55,820 tons) or a decrease of 316,600 piculs (18,845 tons). Raw cotton from India has been similarly affected, the year's supply being only 53,400 piculs, or just about half the quantity imported during the previous 12 months. The deficiency in these two Indian staples alone represents a decrease in the value of the Indo-China import trade of over Hk. Tls. 4,745,000 (87,259,850 or Rs. 15,971,670)."

There would have been some consolation to find that the decline in Indo-China trade had been compensated by improvement in Anglo-Chinese trade consequent upon the higher silver prices obtainable in China; but this hope is doomed to disappointment, as is shown by the *Report* referred to above. The writer continues:—

Those concerned will decide whether this paper has justified the assertion that the appreciation of gold has materially injured the trade of gold standard countries with the East. Unless the hard facts cited here are disregarded, it seems indisputable that silver countries have gained, gold countries lost by the appreciation of the Western standard; and that the losses sustained will be immensely aggravated before the inevitable adjustment takes place. The export trade of Great Britain reflects the consequences in its decline; the value of exports has fallen from £328,252,118 in 1890 to £277,138,270 in 1893, or 15·6 per cent. It is a singular fact that whereas average prices of Chinese products have maintained a steady level all through the period of gold appreciation, imported goods from gold countries have declined in silver price.

Sir David Barbour has recently referred in no ambiguous language to the financial peril of India; and the British taxpayer, himself almost ruined by the impossible attempt to establish a monometallic standard, may soon find himself brought face to face with a fresh liability in the form of the debt of more than £100,000,000 sterling which insolvent India, having no power to defray, is compelled to shift on to her guarantors.

Grave as the situation is a little light breaks through the gloom; and none is more encouraging than the evidence now apparent that *The Times* is beginning to veer round.

It is a fact that the index prices of Sauerbeck to the end of 1892 were of commodities 68; silver 65·4; a decline compared with 1873 of 38·7 per cent. in commodities and 32·9 per cent. in silver; but as *The Times* alludes to a "rise in the value of gold compared with other commodities" the index numbers quoted leave no possible doubt that when *The Times* declared there was no evidence of the fact it was in possession of evidence proving the appreciation of gold, within the period 1872-1892, to the extent of 60 per cent, as compared with commodities, and 49 per cent. as compared with silver. Reduced to the common-sense level *The Times* is in this position. If, in August, 1893, it did not know of the existence of overwhelming evidence that gold had appreciated, its ignorance utterly unfitted it to deal with the great subject it presumed to meddle with. If, on the other hand, as most will unhesitatingly believe was the case, *The Times* knew of the abundant testimony existing to demonstrate the appreciation of gold, the suppression of the truth to assert a falsehood was disgraceful alike to the author of the article and the journal publishing it.

Perhaps, however, the most important utterance on this great question that has so far been made is contained in a leading article in *The Times* commenting on Sir David Barbour's speech on the currency and financial embarrassments of India; and the quotation of the following highly significant passage will fittingly close this paper. "Whether," says *The Times* in June, 1894, "an international agreement to adopt a double standard is likely to be arrived at, whether such an agreement, if arrived at, could be maintained, and whether, if maintained, it would practically secure uniformity in the relations of gold and silver currency, are questions of the highest importance."

All the so-called bimetallists ask for is that these great questions, now their importance is admitted by *The Times*, should be weighed and, if possible, finally set at rest.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

833—Little, S N and B—Bai Aishabai vs Vussonjee Jairam and others—Crawford, B and Co, and Daphtarey and F.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

809—Ardeshir, H and D—Nanabhoy Barjorjee Wacha and others vs Shapurjee Jiwaji—Pestonjee, R and K. Little, S N and B, Nanu and H and K. D Shroff—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

805—Little, S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Trebhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Brodrick, a British citizen and a Transvaal burgher, tells in an interview in the "South African Empire" an authentic story of the marriage of President Pretorius. The good, sturdy old man at seventy-five thought of marriage—and wrote to a buxom widow at some distance notifying that he would call on her with a licence. So one day he spanned-in his mules, paid £7 10s. for his licence, and leisurely trekked to the widow's homestead. He had lingered too long. "Jij es toe laat," said the widow, "I was married last week." Pretorius shook hands, lit his pipe, and returned to Pretoria. Mr. Bok, he said, I want you to scratch out that name and put in Widow——. I think she'll have me. I can't do that, Mr Pretorius—the licence is annulled; but go down to Oom Paul and see what he can do. The ex-President gravely went down to his successor and stated his case: No, no; I can't do as you wish; but here is £7-10s. for a new licence. Off, then, went the old man to the registrar, secured his new licence, and the widow as well.

The 'New Woman,' writes a correspondent of the "British Weekly," was unpleasantly 'en evidence' at Ballater station the other day. A large crowd was awaiting the arrival of Her Majesty, and on the qui vive for her appearance, when a strange figure on a bicycle drew all eyes upon itself. He, or she—which? was the question that rose involuntarily to every lip. The attire was that of a man—narrow trousers and very short, tight-fitting jacket of dark blue cloth, white shirt-front, red tie, and jaunty billy-cock. But an indefinite something in figure and bearing, together with the coil of hair, convinced the women present that they must reluctantly claim her as one of their sex.

A British matron of the old school, surrounded by her innocents, expressed her disapproval by a distinct hiss, which was joined in by several other outraged ladies. The object of derision istantly dismounted, and, facing the crowd, exclaimed defiantly, Are you (w men) who thus hiss me? When you bathe you wear a bathing-dress; when I cycle I wear a cycling dress—what is the difference? No one being prompt to reply, she slowly rode off, no doubt feeling she had materially upheld the right of woman to defy Mrs. Grundy and all her tribe. We have since heard that this same Amazon had paraded herself before Her Majesty at Crathie Bazaar. On her way there she entered a smoking compartment at Dinnet station, and caused much perplexity in the honest minds of a coterie of Aberdeen bailies, who were in doubt as to whether she were or were not one of their own sex in garments of indifferent cut!

When seeking information for his book on Les Associations Ouvrieres en Angleterre, the Comte de Paris went to Rochdale to learn something about the working of the famous Pioneers' Co-operative Society. He was directed to one James Smithies, a rough-and-ready Lancashire man, who would give information freely about his precious society and would not have lost his readiness of speech or sturdiness of manner if he had had to be interviewed by a thousand princes.

The Comte found him in his shirt-sleeves attending to business in the warehouse at the top of his house. It would scarcely have been courteous to keep a member of the Royal House of France talking for an hour in that dusty apartment, and so Smithies, still in his shirt sleeves, took the Comte across the street to a public house and there treated him to a mug of beer. The distinguished visitor was considerably surprised at his reception, but he enjoyed it none the less, and was loud in his admiration of the business aptitude of the men, of whom Smithies was one of the worthiest specimens.

We noticed recently the celebration by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of his eighty-fifth birthday. We learn, by American mail advices just to hand, that the Doctor, who is enjoying good health, is often seen walking about the streets of the pretty village of Beverly Farms, where he has his modest summer home, and where he passes about five months of the year. His drives are the things in which he seems to take most delight. If the weather is in any way suitable he drives out in an open landau, with a pair of black horses that jog along the roads with a comfortable gait.

Big trees are, we are told, still a favourite study with the Doctor. He can tell a caller, if asked, where all the giants of the forest are and what is their exact measurement. The house in which the Doctor lives is a very modest one, and is almost covered with woodbine and nasturtiums. Around the rocks near the house grow other flowers. A short gravelled drive-way leads up to the house from the street. Hidden behind this a bower of woodbine on the westerly side of the house stands all summer long, while a lot of tiger lilies are to be seen growing across the drive-way from the house. In the midst of these flowers, and up against the big boulder, is the favourite seat of the Autocrat.

The decease of Alec Taylor, the veteran Manton trainer, removes a long familiar figure from the racing world, in which he played a prominent part, almost from the days when he was in his teens. Born at Bretby, in Suffolk, in 1823, he was the son of the late Tom Taylor, who in his day was a famous trainer, and it may be said that from the day of his birth he lived in a horsey atmosphere. His career as a trainer actually commenced in the "forties," when he had under his charge the horses of those famous racing confederates, Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. J. M. Stanley. For these gentlemen he trained Teddington for the Derby of 1851. The victory of this colt, who was purchased for 250gs. and a contingency from a blacksmith at Stamford, cost the ring an enormous sum, and the then leviathan Davis lost £100,000 to his clients, which he promptly paid on the Monday at the "corner" which exists now only in memory.

At that time Jockeys did not receive the salaries of Prime Ministers, and Admiral Rous was thunderstruck when he learned that Job Marson, who rode Teddington, had received a present of £2,000 from the colt's joint owners. When the confederacy between Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Stanley ceased, Alec Taylor, who had been established at Fyfield, had found a new home and new employers at Manton. In addition to preparing horses for these gentlemen he had animals of his own, and, among other owners who patronised him were Mr. Stirling Crawford and Mr. George Payne, Mr. Greville and the Duke of Beaufort. Famous horses he trained were Aphrodite. The Ban, Savernake, Pell Mell, Musket, founder of a great line of racehorses in Australia, Craig Miller, Sefton, Petronel, Thebais, Buchanan, St. Marguerite, Corrie Roy, Carlton, and St. Mirin. He was a turf diplomatist of the old school, and a faithful servant, who will be regretted by none more sincerely than by the Duke of Beaufort, his last princely patron.

When M. Zola was collecting facts about Lourdes, his chief informant was the Pere Marie Antoine, a priest of approved eloquence and piety. The worthy father fondly hoped that his Dear Emile, as he called the novelist, would be touched by divine grace, but he now recognises that M. Zola is still attached to money and mud. Pere Marie Antoine views with no little apprehension the prospect of his name being mixed up with the coming libel action.

It would seem that Lord Rosebery is infecting his colleagues with the love of horse-racing. If we are to believe a well-authenticated report which comes from Paris, Sir William Harcourt himself the other day patronised the Sport of Kings at Maison Laffitte, a charming little racecourse near the gay city. He was accompanied by his son, and patronised the popular three-franc pelous, but did not, so far as was observed, risk any of his hard-earned salary upon the pari mutuel. This is all democratic enough, but what about the Nonconformist conscience?

This is from a characteristic article by M. de Blowitz on the dead Comte de Paris:—Some months after his exile I paid a visit to him at Sheen House when I had the honour of taking luncheon with him. After luncheon, when nearly everybody had retired, the Comte de Paris conducted me into his study, where I remained alone with him. He questioned me as to the impression his exile had made there. Mon Dieu, Monseigneur. I took the liberty of replying, there is no one in France, &c. And this is also good:—I was struck with the similarity etween the Comte's views and my own opinion on the state of things.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes says he has been charged with being an adventurer and a speculator, and he says he does not deny the charge. He remembered (so he writes in the new book on Matabeleland) asking General Gordon why he had declined the chamber full of gold offered to him by the Emperor of China for his splendid services. Gordon replied by a counter-question, Would you have taken it Certainly, replied Mr. Rhodes, and three more rooms full if I could have got them, for he explained, one cannot carry out one's ideas, however good they may be, without wealth at one's back. That is the reason why I have always tried to combine the commercial with the imaginative, and that is the reason why I have not failed in my undertakings.

A Good story is told of the experiences of Prince Henry of Battenberg as a photographer at the Crathie Church bazaar. On the opening day the Royal artist did a fair trade in taking photos at 5s. a head. One of his customers was a meek-looking young man who seemed just a trifle nervous. The Prince was busily engaged adjusting the camera and watching that his subject was keeping the proper position, when, in the twinkling of an eye, the nervous young man whipped a 'detective' camera out of his pocket and 'took' Prince Henry. The youth then apologised, and explained that he represented an illustrated London daily. Prince Henry shrugged his shoulders and walked away smiling at the neat manner in which the photographer had been photographed.

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The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
For INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

"Cadbury's"
PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—The Analyst.
"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—Lancet.
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
TRADE MARK. HERRING & SONS WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL.
Manufactory Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD. ENGLAND. SHEFFIELD.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON Automatic Knitting Machines.
Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort

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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
CONDENSED MILK SWISS CONDENSED MILK CHAM, SWITZERLAND
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice. Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

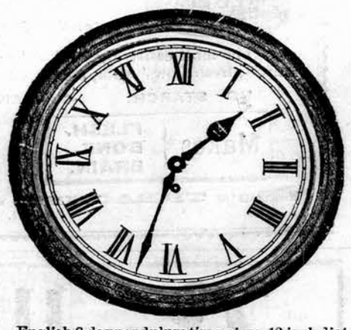
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



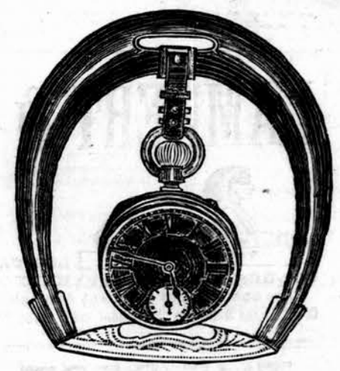
English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK

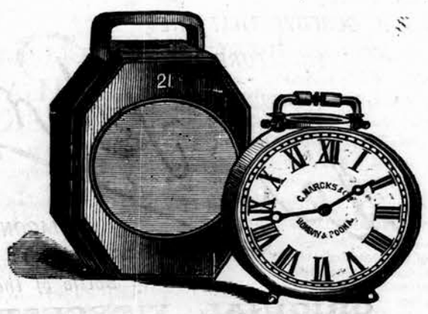
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock. 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

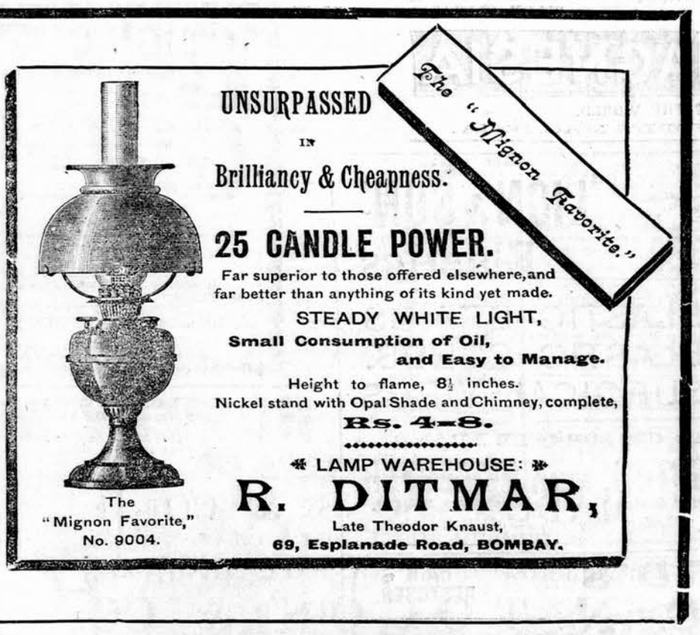
PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.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IN
Brilliancy & Cheapness.
The "Mignon Favorite."
25 CANDLE POWER.
Far superior to those offered elsewhere, and far better than anything of its kind yet made.
STEADY WHITE LIGHT,
Small Consumption of Oil,
and Easy to Manage.
Height to flame, 8½ inches.
Nickel stand with Opal Shade and Chimney, complete,
Rs. 4-8.
LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
Late Theodor Knaust,
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The "Mignon Favorite," No. 9004.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

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N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision

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JEWELLERS,

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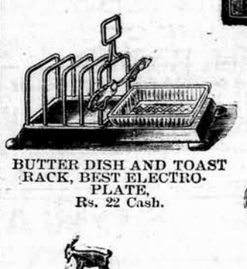
EGG AND TOAST ACK, BEST ELECTRO PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.

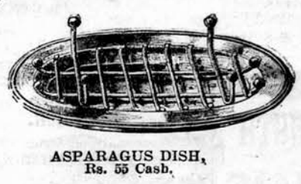
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS, Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash

CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.

TEA SERVICE. BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAME Rs. 15 Cash.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

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Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.***

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... „ 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy *British Life Office, which has been* doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,

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Resident Secretary.

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BANK OF BOMBAY, Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

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Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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No more **ASTHMA** nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**

BY EMPLOYING

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS,

Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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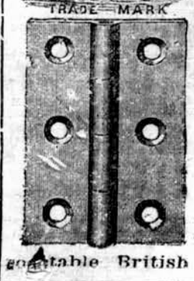

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